YOUR CHOICE a beautiful Chrysler
SERVICED BY ARDITI LIMITED
TEL AVIV • JERUSALEM • HAIFA

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1955

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXXI, No. 8322

JERUSALEM'S OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
KOSENBLUM
1 PRINCESS MARY AVE.
When talking about clothes, Rosenblum's must be mentioned.

Marginal Column

By KENNETH HARRIS

A BRIEF guide to the Labour Party's annual conference which opened in Margate on Monday could confine itself, I think, to six men and two issues. Dealing with the issues first, one of them is an immediate and practical one, and the other is deeper, more general, and susceptible of being postponed. The first issue is the report submitted by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Harold Wilson answering the question: Why did Labour lose the last election? The second issue is: Who will be the next leader of the Labour Party if Clement Attlee stands down? The Wilson report puts the bulk of the blame for the loss of the election on the campaign organization of the party. Regarded simply as a machine, the report says that in effect, it is out-of-date, rusty, a penny-farthing type, and has several parts missing. Unless it is brought up-to-date and kept in good repair, it will continue to lose elections for the party.

●

PASSING to personalities, one begins with Mr. Attlee. Clem Attlee took over the leadership of the Labour Party in the early 1930's from old George Lansbury, a Christian and pacifist type of Socialist. Attlee is, therefore, so to speak in direct apostolic succession to the original Keir Hardie type of Labour Party leader. He led the party in the Commons in the 1930's when it was a mere handful, and it may be this which has helped him to preserve at least a semblance of Labour Party unity in the troubled times of the 1950's.

●

THE man who on the face of things might be thought the obvious successor is Herbert Morrison. The son of a London policeman, Morrison began life as an errand-boy and became a Socialist at 18. Morrison is of the same vintage politically as Attlee, and has been deputy leader for several years. During the last few months of the last Labour Government he was Foreign Secretary. He is an open and formidable enemy of the Bevanites, and because he has always led the school of thought which advocates wooing the middle-class vote he is very much in harmony with the bulk of the party. But Attlee has said that the party needs a "younger man" as leader. To avoid this, the party might compromise on Jim Griffiths. He is 65, a Welshman from the mining valleys with the blue scars on his brow which miners acquire. He is warm-hearted, compassionate and generous. It is unlikely that the Labour Party would ever accept him as their Prime Minister, but they might well let him lead them in opposition for a year or two until the trumpet sounded for the next campaign.

●

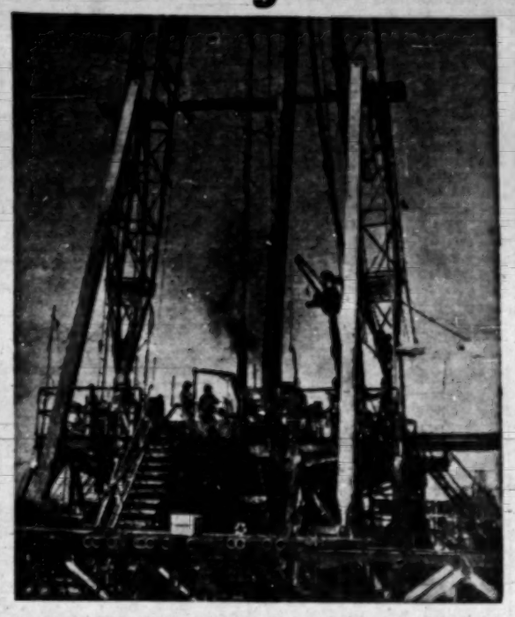
THE two men who have until now appeared as the natural contestants for the "new leadership," if one might so describe it, are Hugh Gaitskell and Aneurin Bevan. The more one studies their personalities the more one comes to feel that personalities and the struggle for power rather than issues and strategy have brought these men into conflict, and around them have recently polarized the party into a right-wing empirical majority and a left-wing doctrinaire minority. Bevan is 57. He is an ex-miner who ever since he joined the Labour Party as a young man has been a stormy petrel. He is, however, a party veteran and though he maddens them, he has many crypto-friends and admirers in the right-wing majority. He is a passionate man, and his passion has injected itself into a consistent demand for more and more Socialist measures when in office and more and more Socialist programmes in opposition. Six months ago he was on the verge of expulsion from the party for "lack of party discipline." Hugh Gaitskell is only 49, a middle-class intellectual, ex-professor and wartime civil servant. He came into prominence in the Labour Party after World War II when there was more need for trained economists than for platform orators. He is a tough, ambitious, able man who under a reserved, rather donnish exterior generates great vigour and pugnacity. So far as the present grouping of support within the trade unions goes, and this is of major importance, he is regarded as the man most likely to be the next Labour Prime Minister.

●

THE last of the six men is, I think, the most interesting right now. Harold Wilson is only 39 but is already an ex-Cabinet Minister. The son of a weaver, he came from a North of England social background not much more comfortable than Bevan's. He won his way to Oxford, did brilliantly, became a professor, a civil servant and economist, and rose rapidly in the party when it came to power in 1945. Until about 18 months ago he was thought of as a Bevanite (he resigned from the Labour Cabinet with Bevan in 1951 and like Bevan was very critical of U.S. economic policy). For about a year, however, while still speaking of himself as a forward-looking Socialist, he remained in a position which, in his view at any rate, is definitely dissociated from, though not critical of, the Bevanites. The famous Wilson report to be presented and debated at the conference does more by implication to help the Gaitskellites than the Bevanites because it lays most blame for the 1955 defeat on organization and comparatively little on the alleged lack of "genuine Socialist" policy.

London, October.

Second Heletz Gusher Much Stronger than 1st



More Oil gushed out of the Heletz well yesterday forcing its way up the drill stem test pipe while the crew stood by waiting for the shower of thick black rain.

Jerusalem Post Staff

HELETZ, Wednesday. — A second gusher of oil, over 40 metres high, spurted out of the well here just before 9 o'clock this morning, after tests had shown that the lower formation reached two days ago was 16 feet thick. It was considered to be much stronger than the first gusher. Compared with the first oil-bearing stratum, which was about six feet thick, the new strike is thought to hold great commercial possibilities.

The new formation was reached 60 feet below the earlier one at a depth of 4,965 feet, and it was found that there was no connection between the two layers.

At eight a.m., after all-night logging tests by special electronic instruments which had been let down into the bottom of the hole to measure the thickness of the formation, a drill-stem test was made to explore the oil content of the stratum. Half-an-hour later gases were detected. At a little before 9 o'clock, the black liquid broke out and soared up past the top of the giant rig, drenching the crew and all the equipment, including the electronic instrument vehicle, which had broken down and couldn't be moved.

Arrangements had been made this time for the oil to stream through three pipes, two of them connected to the two massive aluminium tanks brought yesterday, and one leading to the side of the rig. The oil, which smelled strongly of petrol, flowed for two hours, and it was estimated that about 70 barrels came out of the hole.

Samples Analysed

When the drill stem tests ended at about 4 o'clock this afternoon, samples of the oil were sent in bottles to be analyzed at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot. It will be some days before the results will be known, it is understood.

Just before the gusher, the derrick man, perched high in the rig detected the pressure of the escaping gas, and barely managed to slide down a rope before the oil swept past him.

Sightseers were busier than the crew this evening, as work almost came to a standstill.

All day consultations had gone on between managers and experts of the company, but any decisions that may have been made are shrouded in secrecy. It has not yet been decided whether to continue drilling to find any further formations, or whether to stop at this one. Should drilling be stopped, the rig and machinery will be dismantled and removed to another site, and new oil-production equipment will have to be set up. Reliable sources state that other wells are to be drilled close to Heletz, one perhaps within a kilometre of th epresent site.

Particularly pleased today was Dr. H.J. Tchopp, the company's chief geologist, on whose recommendation drilling was continued past the first oil stratum discovered.

The shares of the company which had all been sold months ago at their par value of IL5, have been continually changing hands in the past three weeks, and their price now stands around IL30.

Announced by Sapir

The oil strike was announced at the conference of the Agricultural Workers Union (See Page Three) at Rehovot by Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Director-General of the Ministry of Finance. He said that leading world experts had told him that the country possessed great commercial quantities of oil. Fate had decided that the country's first oil was to be discovered by a national company in which the Histadrut was a partner. This was greeted by thunderous applause.

The country's annual oil requirements were now one-and-a-quarter million tons, which would soon rise to two million tons; present costs were $40m. a year, and we would soon need $80m. "We are on the threshold of a new era, and a step has been taken towards economic independence," he declared.

Mr. A. Dickenstein, Director of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

British Labour Urges Defence Pact with Israel

MARGATE, England, Wednesday (Reuter). — The British Labour Party annual conference today pledged its support for a defence pact with Israel. Winding up the foreign affairs debate, the delegates approved this step after a speech by Mr. Sam Watson, Chairman of Labour's International Subcommittee, who said that Britain should seek a defence pact with Israel similar to those concluded with Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan and Persia.

After calling the Histadrut the greatest trade union organization the world had ever seen, he added, "If you are going to defend Socialism, you cannot do it with balloons when the other guy has tanks and guns. We are entitled to protect this state."

The conference passed a resolution urging an Arab-Israel settlement based on sovereignty and territorial integrity of all Middle East states.

The Party also called on the Government to take the initiative in the abolition of atomic weapons, to support the admission of People's China to the U.N. and to achieve the re-unification of Germany by negotiation.

Syria Said Bidding For Czech Arms

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Syrian-Czechoslovak talks are going on in Damascus for the supply of Czechoslovakian arms to Syria, Cairo Radio said in its Arabic broadcast today. It attributed the information to "reliable quarters in Damascus."

The meeting which lasted an hour, was at the Czechoslovak envoy's request, the Radio said.

In Cairo, Prime Minister Abdul Nasser conferred for one hour today with the Syrian Prime Minister, Said el Ghazzi.

The Czech engineers arrived in Beirut yesterday to investigate the possibilities of a Litani River irrigation plan, according to NEABS.

Fate of Faure Gov't Again in Balance

PARIS, Wednesday. — The fate of Prime Minister Faure's Cabinet again hung in the balance as the Socialist Party tonight tabled a motion of no confidence in the Government in the National Assembly during the Algeria debate.

The Socialists command 104 votes in the Assembly of more than 620 members, and it was with their support that the Government won approval of its Morocco policy in the Assembly last Sunday by 477 votes to 140. The Communists, who hold 103 seats, and who also backed the Morocco reform programme, are unlikely to support M. Faure on the Algeria question.

The Socialist motion tabled tonight said that only a policy with new aims and new methods could reestablish calm in Algeria, ensure the continued presence of France in the territory and allow the democratic evolution of the Algerian people.

Reject 'Integration'

It rejected any moves towards "integration" which, it said, defined a policy which would not be clarified and could not be put into practice. The 1947 Algerian statute had only been applied in a fragmentary fashion, the Socialists charged, and that because of this the Algerian people were sceptical of the value of the law.

The motion stated that the electoral methods in Algeria had made the people doubt the efficiency of democratic methods of self-expression. It demanded that the Algerian Assembly should be dissolved and free elections should set up a new body which should start negotiations to form free and durable links between France and Algeria.

The Socialist motion came after M. Maurice Borges-Manoury, Minister of the Interior, had told the Assembly that the Government will consult Algerian leaders within the next month on reforms in the territory's administration.

Cairo Daily Says Soviets Offer 25-Year Credit

CAIRO, Wednesday (Reuter). — The mass circulation newspaper "Al Akhbar," reported that the Soviet Union had offered to finance all Egyptian development projects in exchange for Egyptian cotton, rice and other products.

Russia has agreed to accept payment for machinery exported to Egypt in instalments over a 25-year period, the newspaper added. The Soviet offer of economic aid follows hard on the heels of the Egyptian deal to obtain arms from Czechoslovakia.

"Al Akhbar" said the Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to finance the new Nile dam scheme in exchange for Egyptian commodities.

The paper said the Egyptian government was "studying the Soviet offer."

Surveying of Nitzana Border Resumed

The surveying of the international frontier in the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone by two U.N. Military Observers has been resumed, the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization spokesman said last night. It is understood that they are accompanied by two Israelis.

The Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission met in ordinary session at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem yesterday to discuss complaints on the agenda, and current affairs connected with its work.

Col. Charles Brewster was in the chair. Rav-Seren Arieh Doron represented Israel, and Major Mohammed Ishak represented Jordan.

Changes in Middle East Office Criticized in Britain's Tory Press

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday. — The winding up of the British Middle East Office is criticized in some sections of the Conservative press today as inopportune at a moment when Moscow is making greater efforts to enlarge its influence in the area.

The replacement of Sir John Sterndale Bennet by Mr. John Shattock, described by the "Daily Express" as "a relatively junior official," finds no favour in quarters where the original decision to move the Office from Fayyid to Nicosia had already been deplored. The official announcement suggests that not only the Office's organization but its function is being altered, and there is some speculation over the future emphasis to be given to its activities.

Unofficial comments stress the need for economy and the consequent reductions in staff.

The decision is understood to have been made by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Macmillan, himself. It comes at a moment when deadlock has been reached in Cyprus and when Greece has decided to abstain from Allied naval manoeuvres, while Cairo is reported to be pondering an offer of Soviet economic aid for the Junta's irrigation projects.

Without drawing the more obvious conclusions, a lengthy editorial in today's "Times" nonetheless manages to imply that Western policy has been at fault in failing to foresee the implications of the recent Geneva Conference, saying that "nothing in recent years has given so sharp a jolt to Western diplomatic thinking as the Russian offer of arms and economic help to Egypt and also, in vaguer terms, to other Arab states." The paper notes that in countering Western protests against the danger of an arms race the Russians "will no doubt say with every appearance of amiability that they are only too ready to talk in the changed conditions."

The editorial argues that there should be no talks with Russia until the forthcoming Foreign Ministers' Conference has disclosed Moscow's long-range intentions in Europe. Meanwhile, "the worst possible course would be to try to rush arms into Egypt or other countries while they are accepting Communist arms."

Both warnings are presumably addressed to Washington as much as to Whitehall where, indeed, the official attitude seems substantially in line with that of the editorial. The latter's suggestion that "the utmost has to be done to help proven friends in the area to build up their strength" may signify anything or nothing. Presumably, Iraq and Jordan are regarded as proven friends, as are Turkey and Pakistan. Whether Israel qualifies for inclusion in this category is far from clear.

Israel Gets 'Hint' Soviet Bloc May Furnish Arms

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. The State Department "has some information indicating that the Soviet bloc may be making an approach to an offer of arms for Israel," the Department spokesman, Mr. Henry Suydam, said today.

He added that this information, "such as it is," is recent. He declined to say whether it was received yesterday when the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Abba Eban, conferred with the Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs, Mr. George Allen.

Mr. Suydam declined to elaborate his statement despite a barrage of questions from correspondents.

He made the statement at his regular noon briefing of newsmen after he was besieged by inquiries concerning an impromptu speech made last night at a social gathering by Ambassador George Allen, who has just returned from the Middle East to report to the Department.

Mr. Allen was reported to have told a group of American university women that "the Arabs were not aware that Russia had offered arms to Israel."

No Direct Offer

At the Israel Embassy, a spokesman said that there had been no Soviet bloc offer of arms, but there had been a hint that they might be forthcoming under certain circumstances. However, Israel was not now following up the hint but was still hoping to fill what she considered her arms requirements in the West.

In reply to a question as to whether the hint came before or after the recent announcement of an arms agreement between Egypt and Czechoslovakia, the spokesman said only that it had been recent.

The spokesman said he could not furnish details of Mr. Allen's remarks at present, but that he would try to arrange for more information on the subject.

Mr. Suydam refused to comment on a report that Mr. Allen had returned convinced that there is serious danger of renewal of Arab-Israel fighting as a result of the Communist arms arrangements.

Following his 85-minute talk with Mr. Allen yesterday, Mr. Eban made known today that the discussions were not concluded, and that he expected to renew them shortly either with Mr. Allen or Secretary of State Dulles.

At yesterday's meeting, Mr. Eban referred to a statement made by Mr. Dulles at a press conference last week in which the Secretary was quoted as saying that mutual fears could best be remedied by a security guarantee, rather than by an arms race, and asked Mr. Allen how the State Department intended to follow up this statement.

Threat to Security

The Ambassador said that he explained to Mr. Allen, as he had recently pointed out to Mr. Dulles, that Israel regards Egypt's new arms transaction with Czechoslovakia as a threat to security. He said that Mr. Allen gave him a full account of his appraisal of the situation in the light of the Egyptian arms deal.

Ambassador Eban was accompanied by Col. Katriel Shalmon, Israel Embassy Attache, and Mr. Gideon Rafael, Middle Eastern Affairs Adviser of the Israel Foreign Ministry.

The Israel Embassy in Paris, meanwhile, said today that there is no immediate plan to approach the French Foreign Ministry for permission to buy weapons to match any sale of Soviet bloc weapons to Egypt. An Embassy spokesman told reporters that Mr. Ya'akov Tsur, the Ambassador, was out of town today and would not be back until Friday.

"He may have received instructions from Tel Aviv by that time," the spokesman added.

U.S. Jewish Groups Send Delegation to Dulles

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (INA). — A five-man delegation of Jewish leaders, representing 17 American Jewish organizations, today told Secretary of States Dulles of their concern at the Middle East situation.

In a meeting which lasted almost an hour, Mr. Dulles and Assistant Secretary of State George Allen gave them an evaluation of the situation in the area, according to Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Jewish Agency Chairman, who acted as spokesman for the group. The delegation returned to New York immediately to report to the organizations they represented.

HARDLY ANYONE KNEW

In America that President Truman was going to Potsdam, but in Europe "it was clear that the news of our arrival was no secret."

In the weekend instalment of his wartime memoirs, Truman tells about the trip by air, the sad land that took him to Potsdam and about his first impressions of Stalin and Churchill.

Also in tomorrow's Post, you will find articles about Haifa's Civic Council and West Pakistan's integration bill; and ex-Soviet spy's description of the Russian espionage system; some wry remarks by Harold Nicholson about how not to diagnose Prasser's political malady; theatre reviews, art notes, "Keeping Posted," the solution to the bridge problem, and all the other weekend features.

4 Party Cabinet Assured As Progressives Accept Bid

Interior Minister Moshe Shapiro (left), who heads the Mizrahi-Hapoel Hamizrahi delegation, is pinned by Premier-Designate Ben-Gurion against the door of the Knesset room where more talks were held yesterday.
Photo by Hirshbain

Rosen and Kol To Be Ministers

By SRAYA SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A four-cornered coalition became a certainty today, after the Progressive Party Executive decided to accept Mr. Ben-Gurion's invitation to send two representatives to the Cabinet. The left-wing partners, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam, tacitly approved the move. Mr. P. Rosen, the Minister of Justice will thus remain at his post, while Mr. Moshe Kol, of the Jewish Agency Executive, will become a Minister without Portfolio.

The decision was taken by the Progressives' Executive by 21 votes against five, out of the 31 members present. It is understood that Mr. Gershon Schocken led the opposition. Mr. Rosen, proposed Dr. Yeshayahu Foerder as the party's first candidate for a Ministerial post, but the suggestion was turned down unanimously by those present, and Mr. Rosen was confirmed instead.

Mr. Kol, a Progressive Party spokesman said, had been offered the Ministry of Social Welfare, but refused to accept it "in order not to shut the door to the religious parties." It was agreed by the Executive that Mr. Kol would consider taking the Ministry over, only if it becomes clear that Hapoel Hamizrahi definitely remain outside. Dr. Foerder will sit on the Economic Ministers' Committee as representative of the Minister of Justice.

The insistance on having a Minister, but not a portfolio, was motivated by high principles — the Progressive Party spokesman explained, as they feel they have a task to perform by their presence in the Cabinet, namely that of promoting a policy of greater liberalization of trade. So they must have a Minister who is not hampered in his political work by the daily routine of a Ministry. It is understood that Mr. Kol is not resigning his post on the Jewish Agency, before next summer's Zionist Congress.

Sapir Declines

Meanwhile, it is learned that Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Mapai candidate for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has declined the offer and is regarded as probable that Dr. Peretz Naphtali will be asked to head that Ministry, in spite of his repeated requests to be relieved of executive duties for reasons of health. Mr. Akiva Govrin is regarded as a possible choice for Deputy Minister of Commerce. Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, is assured of a place round the Cabinet table, but will have no portfolio.

Mr. Ben-Gurion spent three hours in vain today trying to convince Hapoel Hamizrahi and Mizrahi Knesset members to change their negative stand. The meeting took place in a Knesset conference room and lasted until the bell rang calling for the opening of the session.

It is understood that there was no lack of mutual recriminations. The religious representatives cited instances of disregard of religious feelings by officials and insisted on "religious rights" in the coalition agreement. They objected, it is understood, to such restrictive phrases as "wherever possible," in such matters as Gadna religious units.

"We must be very cautious in joining a cabinet with such notorious anti-religious partners," Hapoel Hamizrahi leaders insist. Mr. Ben-Gurion, on the other hand, is believed to have impressed on the religious parties the necessity of sharing the burden of government. Members of the Hapoel Hamizrahi Knesset faction remained in Jerusalem for the night to continue their deliberations. It is believed that if the Ministry of the Interior were to be returned to them, much of the difficulty would be overcome.

A statement issued by the faction said that Mr. Ben-Gurion had stressed the dangers in prospect for the country if the long-standing partnership of Mapai and the religious parties came to an end. He also tried to convince the group that the coalition agreement actually granted the religious parties most of their demands. The party members, however, expressed the view that most of their demands had been rejected.

Hopes Visit Will Be Fruitful, Says Johnston on Arrival Here

Ambassador Eric Johnston, President Eisenhower's special envoy to the Middle East, crossed into Israel shortly after 6 p.m. yesterday, after protracted negotiations in principal Arab capitals on his Jordan River valley development plan. It is his first visit to Israel on this trip. On arrival he expressed the hope that his visit will be fruitful.

Mr. Johnston may remain for a few days before returning to Washington. He will meet with Prime Minister Sharett this morning, and later with a committee led by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, and including Messrs. T. Kollek, of the Prime Minister's Office, P. Sapir, of the Ministry of Finance, Y. Herzog, of the Foreign Ministry, S. Blass, the Government Water Adviser, and A. Weiner, of the Water Planning Authority.

Before leaving Cairo yesterday, Mr. Johnston said, according to a Reuter report, that he was hopeful it would be possible in the near future to proceed with the water scheme. The Arab states had informed him that they wanted more time to consider the revised plan.

His information, Mr. Johnston added, is that the problems requiring further consideration by these states can be resolved in the near future.

Reuter also reported from Cairo that the Arab Foreign Ministers meeting there last night deferred final decision on the U.S.-sponsored plan because they wished expert advice on whether acceptance would imply Arab recognition of Israel. This decision was reported to have been transmitted to Mr. Johnston at the U.S. Embassy last night by the Egyptian Deputy Foreign Minister, Ahmed Khairat Said.

Mr. Johnston and the five members of his group flew from Cairo to Kalandia airfield in Jordan yesterday afternoon, and drove directly to Mandelbaum Gate. The members of Mr. Johnston's party are Messrs. George Barnes, of the Foreign Operations Administration, who is Mr. Johnston's Chief Assistant; Oliver Troxel, James Ludlow, and Paul Geren, all of the State Department and Wayne Criddle, engineer.

They were greeted by Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, head of the American Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. William Cole, U.S. Consul-General in Jerusalem.

Moscow Raps Iran's Adherence to Pact

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — The Soviet Union today protested to Persia against her decision to join the Turco-Iraqi defence pact, Moscow Radio reported.

Foreign Minister Molotov received the Persian Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Mr. Entezam, and told him that Persia's adherence to this military grouping would be "contrary to the friendly relations between Persia and the Soviet Union."

He also said, according to the radio, that Persia's adherence would be "incompatible with the interests of peace and security in the Near and Middle East areas."

In Teheran today, Premier Hussein Ala presented a bill in the Senate to ratify Persia's decision to join the pact. He urged Senators to support their country's membership of the pact, for "we cannot remain in isolation in the present world situation."

Senator Reza Ali Divanbagi declared that Persia should think carefully before joining the alliance, as it "will provoke the hostility of the Soviet Union."

Senators passed the Bill to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to study before a final ratification debate.

Persia Said Offering Israel-Arab Mediation

The Persian Minister of Justice, Dr. Ali Amini, has announced to the Syrian Minister in Teheran his Government's willingness to act as a mediator between Israel and the Arab states in an effort to reduce tension in the Middle East, ANA reported yesterday.

Behind Iran's action is the fear that the Soviet Union might exploit the Arab-Israel dispute to intervene in the area, the agency says.

Greek Cabinet Wins Vote of Confidence

ATHENS, Wednesday (Reuter) —The new Cabinet of Mr. Constantine Karamanlis won a vote of confidence from the Greek Parliament tonight with 200 votes out of 279.

The vote supporting the newly appointed Cabinet ended fears that Greece would be thrown into a period of political uncertainty following the recent death of Premier Field Marshal Alexander Papagos.

MORE MINES EXPLODE ON TURCO-SYRIAN BORDER

Two more mines have exploded on the Syrian-Turkish border, Radio Ramallah reported yesterday. Though no one was injured, Syria has sent a new note to Turkey demanding the removal of the mines.

STRIKE AT TAHAL

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — A 24-hour protest strike to begin at 2 p.m. tomorrow, has been called by a national general meeting of employees of Water Planning for Israel Ltd. (Tahal), it was learned here this evening.

The meeting decided to present the employers with an ultimatum that unless the arrears of overtime pay, Histadrut fees, rest-home expenses and wages are paid in full to all employees by October 26, a general strike would be called immediately.

Arrangements have been made to permit those in essential services to continue working.

NO FIRING ON HIGHWAY

After further investigation into the incident reported yesterday concerning the alleged firing on a truck on Tuesday in the vicinity of Meron, the Army spokesman announced yesterday that insufficient evidence was found to confirm the fact that shooting took place.

With deep sorrow I announce the untimely death of my beloved husband

Richard Ya'akov Eisenstadt, C.E.

at the age of 54

DR. ISABELLA EISENSTADT

Ramat Gan, October 12, 1955.

The cortege will leave today, Thursday, October 13, at 2 p.m. from the Pathological Institute, Abu Kabir. A special bus will be available at the corner of Rehov Aliya and Rehov Peres at 1.30 p.m.

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the French Ambassador, M. Pierre E. Gilbert. Mr. Ben-Zvi also received Mr. David Wiseman, editor of the "B'nai Brith Messenger," of Los Angeles, and Mr. B. Tabachinsky, of the U.S. Jewish Labour Committee.

•

ARRIVALS: Mr. Y. Tebornicki, Director of the Latin American Department of the Keren Hayesod, from South America, where he was on a mission for the United Israel Appeal; Mr. Walter Robinson, art dealer from Capetown.

•

DEPARTURES: Mr. Arthur Super, for the U.S., on behalf of Youth Aliya; Mr. Haim Krispin, of the Histadrut Executive Council, for South America, for six months on behalf of the U.J.A.; Mr. Joseph Harif, of Mekorot, for a six-week visit to Canada and the U.S., on a purchasing mission for the company.

•

Dr. Jorge Garcia Granados, Guatemalan Minister to Israel, was the guest speaker at the "Y" Men's Club on Tuesday night, when he spoke on "My Country."

•

The Resident Representative of the U.N. Technical Assistance Board in Israel and Mrs. C. Hart Schaaf were welcomed at a reception in their honour at the Ramat Aviv Hotel on Monday night. The hosts were the Chief of the International Civil Aviation Organization Mission in Israel and Mrs. R. Ashton. The reception was attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps, senior Government officials and U.N. personnel.

•

Senator Arthur W. Roebuck, of Toronto, and Mr. Herbert A. Mowat, National Director of the Canada-Israel Association, have visited the Hebrew University.

•

A reception for the seven young persons who represented Israel at the International Youth Hostel Conference in Oslo this summer was held last night at the Louise Waterman-Wise Youth Hostel in Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem.

•

The weekly luncheon of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Rotary Club will take place at 1.15 p.m. today at the Z.O.A. House. This meeting will be devoted to the report of the Community Service Committee on the Harlem Globetrotters' visit to Israel. Members and visiting Rotarians are cordially invited.

11 IMMIGRANTS FROM U.S.S.R.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — The only synagogue in Odessa is nowadays full of worshippers, even on weekdays, according to Mr. Wolf Isaakov, 62, who reached here this morning from the U.S.S.R. together with his wife Ida, 55, to join their daughter in Safad. Mr. Isaakov added that there were about 300,000 Jews in Odessa, "every one of whom was ready to come to Israel if at all possible."

Mr. Selig Harif, 59, who arrived from Kurtz, a small town near Rovno, which had once been a great centre of Orthodox Jewry, reported that there were now only 15 Jewish families left there. He also was accompanied by his wife, Rahel, who said that attempts at forming a *Minyan* for the High Holidays this year had been frustrated by the Soviet police, who had broken up the prayer meeting in Kurtz. The couple are joining their son in Bnei Brak.

Other immigrants from the U.S.S.R. today were Mrs. Leah Grobman, 60, from Kishinov, Mr. Joseph Moldawsky, 75, from Czernowitz, Mrs. Sracha Fish and Nahman Goldman, also from Kishinov, all to join their relatives here.

In addition, three elderly women from Tashkent in Central Asia, Batya and her sister Julia Matatova, aged 85 and 77, respectively, and Hanna Tashkova, 67, also came to join relatives here. *(Him)*

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem. Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel. Dinner will be served on the terrace.

★ Exhibitions: —

1) Sculptures by Aaron Priver. 2) Dutch Paintings of the 17th Century. New acquisitions. 3) French Paintings of the 20th Century. 4) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorosan bronze Kettle of the 13th Century. Bezalel Museum. 9-1, 2-6.

Collages by Judith Yellin-Geertner, "Nora Studio." Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Avenue. 11-1; 3-6.

Applied Art, works by members of Kibbutz Hasore'a and Kibbutz Ein Hashofet. 2) Ceramics by Nelly Pollack. 3) Paintings by Zvi Shor. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Tours: —

Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Exhibition: —

Latest paintings by Israel Paldi. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays, 10-1.

★ Theatre: —

Chamber Theatre, "Pantomima," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," New Chamber Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Dulgan & Saumacher, "Nadir Un Wein Nicht," Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.

★ Tourist Service: —

Special Tourist Get-Together, folk songs. Z.O.A. House, 9 p.m.

HAIFA

★ Theatre: —

Habimah, "This Earth." Armon, 9 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

★ Theatre: —

Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan." 8.30 p.m.

PETAH TIKVA

★ Theatre: —

Ohel, "Eldorado." 8.30 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ Entertainment: —

Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel —Dancing daily at 8 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post, October 13, 1955

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeal
Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Landau
Yosef Greiber, Appellant, v. The Attorney General, Respondent (Cr.A.196/54).

Appeal in Bribery Case Rejected

The Supreme Court rejected an appeal against a conviction for bribery in a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court (Cr. C.33/54 of August 9, 1954) and allowed the counter-appeal of the Attorney General against a partial acquittal.

The appellant, Yosef Greiber, is the manager-owner of the Patra Travel Agency in Tel Aviv. At the time when the alleged offence of bribery was committed, anyone wishing to leave the country for any purpose whatsoever had to fill in a form known as N/2 asking for permission from the Treasury to buy his ticket in local currency. The relevant authorities would then indicate on this form whether the would-be traveller should be allowed to buy a ticket in local or foreign currency, and the travel agencies would act accordingly. At the time, there existed definite instructions from the Treasury that emigrants from Israel should not be allowed to purchase their tickets in local currency, unless there were exceptional circumstances.

Mr. Greiber was accused of undertaking to obtain the necessary authorization to purchase tickets in local currency for nine would-be emigrants from Israel through the offices of a certain Mr. Ben-Arye. The cost to the purchasers was 30% of the price of the tickets, plus from IL10 to IL15 for services of the agency. It was proved that the N/2 forms, duly approved by the necessary authorities, were obtained by Mr. Ben-Arye in all nine cases, in consideration of 30% of the fares — sums which Greiber handed to Ben-Arye. The latter had been an official of the department dealing with these forms but at the time of the transactions in question had been transferred to a different department.

Judge Harpazi of the Tel Aviv District Court held that Greiber had given Ben-Arye the 30% in order that he should induce the officials in charge of authorizing payments in local currency to endorse the N/2 forms, despite the fact that he (Greiber) knew that this endorsement could not be obtained by honest means for would-be emigrants. He therefore found him guilty of nine counts of giving money to Ben-Arye in order that he might bribe a Government official — an offence under section 6(b) of the Penal Law Revision (Bribery) Law, 1952 — and sentenced him to three months imprisonment, IL675 fine and IL200 costs.

Judge Harpazi acquitted Greiber of charges under section 6(a), the law holding that it was not sufficient for the prosecution to have proved that Greiber had taken money from his clients in order to bribe officials, but that they should also have proved that the clients had knowingly paid him the money for purposes of bribery, and adding that he, himself, was not at all sure that the fee of IL10 to IL15 had not been paid for the services which the travel agency provided for its clients and not in remuneration for arranging the endorsements on the N/2 forms.

Section 6 of the Bribery Law states:

(a) A person who receives money, money's worth, a service or some other benefit in order that he may give a bribe to a person performing any of the functions specified in sections 1 and 2, or induce such a person to afford preferential treatment or to practise discrimination, shall be treated as if he were a person taking a bribe within the meaning of the said sections.

(b) A person who gives anything to another person as specified in subsection (a) shall be treated as if he were a person giving a bribe.

Greiber appealed against his conviction, and the Attorney General counter-appealed both against the partial acquittal and against the leniency of the sentence imposed for those charges on which Greiber had been found guilty.

Mr. Henigman appeared for the appellant, Mrs. Ben Porath for the Attorney General.

Judgment

The decision of the Supreme Court was delivered in three separate judgments, Justices Silberg and Landau concurring with the main tenor of the President's judgment but dissenting on the question of the interpretation of section 6(a).

The President, after having set out the particulars of the case, dealt firstly with Mr. Henigman's arguments against his client's conviction, which may be summarized as follows: since section 6(a) of the law should be interpreted as meaning that a person who receives some benefit for himself in order that he should bribe an official, shall be treated as if he were taking a bribe, therefore section 6(b) must be interpreted as meaning that a person who gives another person something for his (the latter's) own enjoyment in order that the latter should bribe an official, is guilty of giving a bribe; but since it had not been proved that Ben-Arye had personally benefited from the 30% which he had received, therefore Greiber could not be found guilty under section 6(b).

The President held that if it were to be presumed that Mr. Henigman's interpretation were correct then, in any case, as shown by Mrs. Ben Porath, it had been proved that Ben-Arye had received the 30% as a fee for his services and therefore he had received direct benefit and Mr Henigman's argument fell to the ground. This fact actually served to relieve the court of the necessity of deciding on the correct interpretation of section 6(a); but since this particular section had proved exceedingly troublesome both to the courts and to pleaders, he thought it advisable to express an opinion on its correct interpretation.

The President then analysed section 6 which he described as having been introduced for the purpose of punishing go-betweens, and concluded that it had not been the intention of the legislator to punish only those go-betweens who personally benefited from the transaction, but all go-betweens, including those who mediated between the giver and taker of bribes without benefiting in any way themselves.

Having dismissed the appeal, the President then dealt with the Attorney General's counter-appeal, which concerned itself with the fee which the appellant himself, and not Ben-Arye, had received. The arguments in this connection revolved about the question of whether Greiber's clients in giving him the IL10 or IL15, should have been aware that they were giving it to him in order that he should arrange for somebody to bribe officials.

After agreeing with Judge Harpazi's interpretation of section 6(a) and holding that it was necessary for the clients to have known that they were giving the fee in order that Greiber should arrange for the bribery, the President then went on to deal with the facts of the case in order to determine whether it had been proved that they had known this, or not. Pointing out that the answer to this question was closely connected with the other question of whether the clients had known that they were giving the 30% for purposes of bribery — and it was clear from the facts that they must have known this — the President held, after an analysis of the facts, that they had also known that the fee they paid to Greiber was for the purpose of acquiring the N/2 forms by illegal means. Greiber had therefore been also guilty of offences against section 6(a).

Personal Benefit

Justice Silberg concurred with the President's judgment, except for that part dealing with the question whether the person receiving the money (section 6(a) must receive it for his own benefit. In holding that he should receive it for his own benefit, he indicated three reasons for reaching this conclusion; firstly, that the section states "in order that he may give a bribe" and not "in order that he should transfer the money, etc. which he receives as a bribe;" secondly, that the section mentions "a service or some other benefit" — which are not transferable; and thirdly, the section includes the sentence: "or induce such a person to afford preferential treatment, etc." which clearly indicates that the "inducer" is the one who receives the benefit and not the "induced."

Justice Landau agreed with the interpretation of Justice Silberg and concurred with the main conclusions of the President.

The appeal was dismissed and the counter-appeal allowed, the Court finding the appellant guilty of an offence under section 6(a) and sentencing him to an additional nine months' imprisonment, to run concurrently with the three months already imposed by the District Court.

Judgment given on October 7, 1955.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
522, 349, 43.9 & 33.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.13, 8.30 and 11 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down. 11.00 Popular Loan Draw. 11.45 Close Down.

12.00 N. Programme for Factory Workers (Haifa). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Opera: "Bellini, Puccini, Rossini (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 Siesta. 4.30 Musical Miniatures (R). 4.45 Light Music (T.A.) 4.45 Where to Go (Jerusalem). 5.15 Child's Corner. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Academic World. 7.15 Concert Hall: Concerto Grosso in D-minor (Vivaldi); Trumpet Concerto in D-minor (J.S. Bach); Symphony No.1 (William Boyce). 7.50 Press please. 8.15 Bible Readings. 8.45 Echoes from the Zionist. 9.15 Piano Recital: Alice Herz: Sonatina (Ben-Haim); Concert Etude (Emilia Gubitsal); Sonata No. 2 in A-minor; Legend, Toccata in D-minor (Prokofiev). 9.45 Sport Review. 9.55 Variety. 10.25 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger, Soloist: Rose Sander (Soprano), Works by Ben-Haim, Lavri Gounod, Halevy & Weber. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
497, 468, 255, 196, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Turkish. 8.15 Persian. 8.30 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.) (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Kol Zion Choir. 7.15 Afrikaans Transmission.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 Newsreel. 11.35 Jewish Choirs from London and Dublin.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 225 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Fantasy. 7.00 Sonata. 7.30 Series of Programmes on Arab countries. 8.00 Musical Quiz. 8.30 News. 8.45 Classical Request Programme: Symphony No. 3 (Beethoven).. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 16.96, 19.42, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk: Week's Features.

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Last Recital in Tel Aviv
Vitya VRONSKY—Victor BABIN
Duo-Pianists
NEW PROGRAMME
Sonata No. 6 in G Major — Bach (arr. by V. Babin); Sonata in F Major — Mozart; Rondo—Chopin; Scaramouche — Milhaud; L'Embarquement pour Cythère — Poulenc; Polovetzian Dances — Borodin.
TEL AVIV
Saturday, Oct. 22, 8.30 p.m. at "Ohel Shem" Hall.
TICKETS, as from today, at the I.P.O. office, 56 Allenby Road, 11-2, 4-6.
ONLY RECITAL IN JERUSALEM
Vronsky—Babin
TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 9 p.m., at "Edison" Hall.
TICKETS available at Cahana office, Zion Sq., Jerusalem.

Hector McNeil, 48, Dead in New York

NEW YORK, Wednesday. — Hector McNeil, British Labour Member of Parliament and former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, died in New York today at the age of 48.

Mr. McNeil had suffered a brain haemorrhage while travelling to New York in the liner Queen Mary and was carried ashore to the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre in New York nine days ago.

Alastair Buchan writes:

Mr. Hector McNeil showed many of the qualities of the late Ernest Bevin, under whom he served at the Foreign Office throughout the life of the post-war Labour Government.

The son of a Glasgow shipwright, he rose through journalism into politics, and proved a most resourceful and effective representative of Great Britain at the United Nations in the post-war years when Soviet Russia was attempting to conceal its expansionist aims beneath the appearance of concern for working-class movements in other countries.

Hector McNeil was born in 1907 into a family of seven. His father and grandfather were journeyman shipwrights from Garelochhead on Clydeside, but a defective hand prevented him from following the family calling. He worked through Glasgow University, and became a journalist.

Beaverbrook Socialist

A strong Socialist, like so many of Lord Beaverbrook's protégés, the beginning of the war found him a member of the editorial staff of the "Evening Standard." In 1941 he was elected Labour M.P. for Greenock, and a year later he became Parliamentary Private Secretary to Mr. Philip Noel-Baker.

When the Labour Government came to power in 1945, McNeil was made Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and in 1946 was promoted to Minister of State in the Foreign Office, and made a Privy Councillor — at the time the youngest in the kingdom.

McNeil's training as a journalist had made him quick on his feet, and his humour and good fellowship made him well liked both in Parliament and at the United Nations. His vigorous defence of the Marshall Plan and his nimble deflation of Russian pretensions as they manifested themselves at the United Nations in New York won him many friends in the United States who liked his slow Scots speech and *bonhomie* as much as they admired the blunt West-country accents of his chief, Mr. Bevin.

When the Labour Government was re-elected in 1950, McNeil was appointed Secretary of State for Scotland. When it was defeated eighteen months later, he retained his seat but did not become an important figure in the hierarchy of the party in Opposition. He became increasingly identified with the extreme right wing of the party.

Yesterday's Press: Progressives Want 2 Cabinet Posts

On Monday it seemed that a five-party government was certain; on Tuesday, with Hapoel Hamizrahi leaving the lists, it looked like a four-party coalition; and yesterday the Progressives seemed to be wavering. "Zmanim" (Progressive) believes that there are still prospects of bringing them back into the fold and feels that greater efforts should be made towards that end. Depriving the Party of an office it has long held honourably (the Ministry of Justice) is an affront and seems to be pointless. Mapai and the two Left parties ought to prove that they want a five-party government by making a small sacrifice.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) takes issue with the above view, contending that it is not fighting for portfolios but for principles. It goes on to examine the "other parties' distaste for office" and argues that the religious faction is by its very nature more suited to take care of religious and home affairs than the others. Making concessions on matters of principle, concludes "Hatzofe," would betray the Mizrahi's electorate.

"Hamodia" (World Aguda) devotes a whole page to the Aguda's stand on the negotiations, including the exchange of correspondence on them with the Prime Minister-Designate.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) states that the new government will be tested not only by its programme but also by the way it is carried out. The fact that the bourgeoisie's representatives are not included is one of the guarantees that these articles stand a better chance of implementation. The combination as it stands is enough to make Mapam assume its share of responsibility and throw its entire weight on the side of a faithful interpretation of the agreement.

"Davar" (Histadrut) observes that the four-party set-up promises a regime that will place security and pioneering in the forefront of all other considerations and as such is even more viable than a broader government.

The Worsening Situation

Our foreign friends, writes "Ha'aretz" (non-party), tell us that the Arabs will not attack, but they cannot guarantee it. The world powers can perhaps allay their scruples by convincing themselves that the Arabs are not out to annihilate Israel but our experience of the past seven years does not permit us to delude ourselves on that score. The matter ought to be settled between the East and the West. All powers, including Russia, must guarantee that we shall not be pushed into an arms race that will disrupt our economic development.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) concludes that while the West has based its aid to the Arabs on conditions, the East has done everything possible to torpedo prospects of a peaceful arrangement. The Soviet slogan seems to be: Let all mankind perish so that the Arab rulers may rejoice.

Customs Officers Stare as New Arrival Declares Arms, Bullets

HAIFA, Wednesday. — Customs inspectors in the port here were in for a surprise this morning, when they asked Mr. Kurt Peritz who had just arrived in the s.s. Lamartine, their routine, "Have you anything to declare?"

Mr. Peritz, 37, said "Yes," and cheerfully opened several boxes filled with guns, bullets, queer shaped projectiles, tiny devices for killing people, literature on destruction, photos of homicidal instruments, samples of gunpowder and many other things designed to shorten an enemy's life.

The customs men stared.

It turned out that Mr. Peritz, who arrived with his wife, is an expert on, and inventor of, guns bullets and shells.

Born in Germany, he fled to England in 1939, and joined the Pioneer Corps and later the anti-tank forces and bomb disposal squads.

Blown up by a "near miss" he was invalided out of the service, and returned to his private practice of inventing and improving weapons. For some time he worked for the British Ministry of Supply and also had contact with American Government agencies dealing with weapons.

He brought with him several samples of new types of bullets he has designed, including under water projectiles. He hopes to join the Army and work on scientific and technical problems.

Mr. Peritz is himself an eager crack shot, can pilot a plane, and besides working on weapons has developed an electrical whaling gun, anti-flood building blocks, and mechanical toys.

"I have a natural knack for inventing things and solving any kind of technical problem," he explained. He hopes to put his gifts to use in Israel.

The bewildered customs officials, unaccustomed to such "luggage," advised Mr. Peritz to leave his weapons in the customs lock-up until he could get Police clearance for them.

The Lamartine brought 110 immigrants from Morocco and Tunisia. All the newcomers were immediately sent to agricultural settlements and development areas at Dishon, (Upper Galilee), Haruvit (Negev) and Rehovot. A group of 15 youths went to Ein Zurim settlement.

Another six immigrants from Turkey arrived in the s.s. Kadea. Kades.

On the occasion of our first anniversary, Saturday, Oct. 15 and Sunday Oct. 16,
A Free Drink
will be served to all our guests with their meals.
Cafe Vienna
96 Ha'atzmaut Road, Haifa.

Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya
TEL. 95118, TEL AVIV.
SPEND A PLEASANT DAYS
at end-of-season rates: IL30 including all taxes.

Brooklyn Version of Series: Bums Is Champs and Yanks is Chumps

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

DODGERLAND, (Brooklyn, N.Y.) October 5. — Last night in this borough of almost three million deliriously happy souls was New Year's Eve, V-J Day, St. Patrick's Day and Simhat Torah all rolled into one. It was the millennium, and pandemonium reigned through the night. For the Brooklyn Dodgers — Dem Bums — had at last won the World Series.

The headline writers had an easy time of it. Four short words that would fit in the largest type usually reserved for declarations of war or armistice. In red ink, the newspapers proclaimed across the page:

"Next Year Is Here!"

The mournful cry, tinged with everlasting hope, of the Dodger fan, "Wait till next year!" has been repeated year after year as the baseball season ended. Seven times in recent decades the Brooklyn team won the National League pennant and seven times they went down to defeat by the American League team in the World Series — the last five times by the New York Yankees. But the eighth time — ah, the eighth time — as the sign said on the Flatbush Avenue subway station: "1955 — The Year the Woim Toined."

The wonder of it all was heightened by the fact that the Beloved Bums threw the first two games. Never before has a team come from behind to win a seven-game series after losing the first two. So the joyful celebrants on Myrtle Avenue last night could chant with more fervour than grammar: "The Bums is champs; the Yanks is chumps."

And the Dodger fans always have the last word. Next year has not been forgotten. As dawn broke over the Gowanus Canal and the street-cleaners began sweeping up the debris, the confetti, broken bottles and discarded noisemakers, one Brooklyn stalwart said: "If you think this was something, wait till the celebration next year."

Writing in this evening's "Post," Max Lerner professes to see a political meaning in the Dodger victory.

They have sent a message to the oppressed teams — I mean peoples — everywhere. The meaning of the message is that tyrannies don't last forever, that tyrants are mortal and can be overthrown, that even a hope deferred over numberless years must never be allowed to die.

It says no team — I mean no ruling elite — can go on forever assuming that it will automatically rule and that its triumph will go unchallenged. It says that everything is possible in an open universe. It says that the one-party system must and can be broken, whether it be in Maine, Mississippi, or the Big Leagues. It spells the end of colonialism. It shows that myths lie, and that the sun also rises on a year when the Yankees were toppled from their throne, and the Bums — I mean the meek — inherited the earth.

The celebration was continued today by the school kids. For years and years the myth circulated among the younger set that the schools would close in Brooklyn if the Dodgers ever won the World Series. But it would take an act of the State Legislature to close the schools for a day. They were open, but many desks were empty. The teachers said that they would be lenient with the truants.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Geula, 14 Geula, 4650. Zion, 50 Ussishkin, 5001.

TEL AVIV: Briman, 28 Allenby, 62252. Bograshov, 60 Bograshov, 23882. Amami, 34 Ben Yehuda, 23823. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405. JAFFA: Yaffo, 10 Rehov 4, 82700. RAMAT GAN: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, 71514. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatikhon, 86 Hatikhon. HOLON: Kibek, Kikar Struma.

HAIFA: Magen David, 13 Geula, 6206. Shomron, Bank cor. of Jaffa, 4924. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentacon. SAFAD: Feldmann. NAHARIYA: Nahariya.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 41 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. D. Ulman, 25 Abrabanel, 5350. Dr. Y. Shor, 36 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shahaf, 1 Sirkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sahar, 54 Sokolov — 26393. Dr. I. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. JAFFA: Dr. Alkalai, 65 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr. Eparon, 67 Herzl, 3577. Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

Believe it or not!

For the yearly production of 840 million cigarettes, Dubek needs about 10,000 bobbins of cigarette paper. Unrolled and placed end to end, it would form a tape 55,440 kilometres long and would reach almost 1½ times around the equator (40,000 kms.).

מע הכנסה

CITIZENS

All Income Tax Offices have Taxpayers' Lists available and ready for your close study.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM
At 2.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Fox Fire.
EDEN: Rose Marie, 2nd week.
EDISON: Lucky Me.
ORGIL: Vera Cruz, 2nd week.
ORION: Ana, 2nd week.
ORNA: O.K. Nerone, 2nd week.
RON: "Sang & Lumiere."
STUDIO: Lady Camille, 2nd week.
ZION HALL: White Christmas, 2nd week.
TEL OR: "Debla, la Virgen Gitana" Matinees: Aladdin and his Lamp.

TEL AVIV
At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY: Desiree, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: "Secrets d'Alcove" 6th week.
CHEN: Knock on Wood, 5th week.
ESTHER: 7 Brides for 7 Brothers, 2nd week.
MOGRABI: "La Rage au Corps," 2nd week.
OPHIR: "La Romana."
ORION: Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, 2nd week.
TAMAR: Unmarried Mothers, 6th week. Matinee: I was a Male War Bride.
YARON: Rear Window, 7th week. Matinees: The Savage.
ZAMIR: "Il Trovatore," Continuous from 10 a.m.: The Girl in the Golden West.

HAIFA

MORIAH: The Long, Long Trailer.
ORION: Nero, Tyran de Rome.
ATZMON: Easy to Love, 2nd week.
PEER: The Caine Mutiny.
GAL OR: City of Bad Men. Matinees: Fighting O'Flinn.
AMPHITHEATRE: Soldier of Fortune, 2nd week.
ORAH: Sabrina, 6th week.
ARMON: "Avant le Deluge."
EN DOR: Lili.
ORLY: The Moon is Blue, 2nd week.

STEINER FILM proudly presents the most outstanding picture of the year —

THREE EUROPEAN "OSCARS"

Based on Stendhal's famous masterpiece

LE ROUGE ET LE NOIR

★ Danielle Darrieux
★ Gerard Philippe
★ Antonella Lualdi

A FRANCO LONDON FILM PRODUCTION

As from Sat., Oct. 15, at the "ARMON DAVID," Tel Aviv.

Mizrachi Women's Organization of America
invites you to tour its institutions
Call:
TEL AVIV, 16 Dov Hoz—TEL. 20107
JERUSALEM, 60 Rashi—TEL. 2646
HAIFA, 23 Arlosoroff—TEL. 6251

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Fair, after dispersal of morning clouds.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	20	18	29	27
Tiberias	47	21	33	37
Haifa Port	69	19	28	28
Natanya	59	18	30	30
Tel Aviv Port	72	19	26	26
Lydda Airport	67	14	30	29
Jerusalem	33	18	29	27
Beersheba	33	13	32	31
Eilat	17	11	36	36

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

* * *

THE FIRST shipment of citrus to be exported this season has left for England. It consists of 33,770 crates of grapefruit and 7,710 small crates of lemons.

* * *

FOUR PERSONS, including two sisters and a brother, were injured on Tuesday night when the truck in which they were passengers crashed into a ditch and overturned near Abu Ghosh, on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv highway. Two of the injured were hospitalised. The driver was not injured.

* * *

FOUND GUILTY of possessing a Mills hand grenade, Nimr Assad, 62, of Kisra village near Acre, was given a one year suspended sentence, and was fined IL200 by the Haifa District Court Judge, Mr. S. Kassan, yesterday.

Habimah Opens Season With 'Henry IV'

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The Habimah Theatre opens its season on Saturday night with the Israel premiere of Pirandello's "Henry IV" directed by Mr. Zvi Friedland with Shimon Finkel in the title role. The translation is by Leah Goldberg and the settings by Marcel Jancu.

Mr. Finkel told the press today that the Habimah School for Actors which has been "in the making" for so long will be opened this season. A former Habimah star, Mr. Benyamin Zemach, will arrive in this country from the U.S. on Saturday and is to direct the school.

Nearly 120,000 persons have seen "As You Like It" performed by the Chamber Theatre, a record for Tel Aviv, the Theatre announced today. "The Castle," a play by Max Brod based on the book by Franz Kafka, is to be staged at the beginning of next month.

ITALIAN MEDICAL GROUP IMPRESSED BY HOSPITALS

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — After a week's visit as guest of Kupat Holim to study medical services, Dr. M. Lodojice, leader of the delegation of the Italian Institute for Industrial Accident Insurance, told the press today that the delegation had been very impressed by what they had seen. The hospital architects among them had a high opinion about hospital buildings here, particularly of Kaplan and Beilinson.

Mr. Y. Kanev, Chairman of Kupat Holim, declared that it was gratifying to have foreign experts come to learn something from this country.

The first Kupat Holim institution, the Central Hospital near Afula in the Jezreel Valley, is to celebrate its 25th birthday next week. Mr. A. Oron, of the Kupat Holim Executive, told the press today. The hospital, which has 205 beds, started in a wooden hut in Ein Harod.

WOMAN INJURED IN GAS EXPLOSION

A woman living in Rehov Emek Refa'im in the German Colony in Jerusalem, Mrs. Miriam Albon, was severely burned yesterday when a Butagas container exploded in the kitchen of her home. She was taken to Sha'arei Zedek Hospital where her condition was described as serious. The fire brigade was called to extinguish the blaze caused by the explosion.

DUTCH ARMY ORDERS COPIES OF 'HILL 24'

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday (INA). — The Dutch Army has ordered several 16 mm. copies of the film, "Hill 24 Doesn't Answer," currently showing in Holland, for showing to Dutch troops based at home and in New Guinea. Officers are particularly interested in the scenes of street-fighting in Jerusalem.

Knesset to Debate Foreign Policy, Defence Next Week

Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset will debate foreign policy and security questions next week, either in the context of the presentation of a new Government or as a subject in itself. This was agreed to yesterday in the course of a special session which lasted only an hour and 15 minutes.

The meeting was convened at the request of 25 members of Herut and the General Zionists who sought a debate on foreign affairs and security.

Following speeches by Mr. Ya'acov Meridor (Herut) and Mr. Peretz Bernstein (General Zionists) in support of a debate, the Prime Minister, Mr. Moshe Sharett, asked that the Knesset postpone its decision to debate or not until Monday, when the Knesset would meet in regular session on conclusion of the holiday recess.

He said that he agreed that at least some of the matters which the two previous speakers had raised called for a debate in the Knesset. The question, however, was not whether to hold a debate or not; it was rather when and in what form it should be held.

"It is safe to assume with certainty that upon the opening of the Knesset on Monday, the Prime Minister-Designate will stand on this rostrum and will present the new Government to the Knesset," the Prime Minister stated. A full-dress debate would thus take place in any event, in which problems of foreign policy and defence would be aired at length.

And in "the remote event" that a new Government would not be presented on Monday, then the Government would next week deliver a statement on foreign policy and security.

Communist Motion

Mr. Meir Wilner (Communist) said it was obvious that the purpose of the two motions for the agenda was to get the Knesset to declare itself in favour of an aggressive war. He moved that the motions be removed from the agenda.

The Prime Minister's motion to postpone decision on the debate until Monday was passed without opposition. At the request of Mr. Yohanan Bader (Herut), however, the Communist motion was voted on. It was overwhelmingly defeated, receiving the votes of no other party.

Presenting his party's argument in support of a debate, Mr. Bernstein declared that a revolution had taken place in Israel-Arab relations. It was clear that Abdul Nasser would not have sold himself and his country to the Eastern bloc if he did not intend to use the arms and convert his threats into deeds.

Israel was thus confronted with an entirely new situation, Mr. Bernstein continued. We did not know what the West intended to do, but the speaker feared that it would try to continue its policy of appeasing the Arabs. It had not been sufficiently emphasized that Israel now faced a war by Egypt aimed at nothing less than the physical destruction of a million-and-half Jews.

An entirely new approach was therefore called for. "I say this in the name of a party which has opposed all foolhardy behaviour, conquests, and the imposition of peace on the Arabs by a war on our part."

Must Be Prepared

Recent events required preparation not only in the field of armament and security; serious economic problems were involved as well, and we must prepare ourselves as quickly as possible.

Mr. Meridor, who preceded Mr. Bernstein, also asserted that the Czech-Egyptian arms agreement jeopardized the very existence of Israel. Abdul Nasser had openly proclaimed that his aim was to destroy Israel — and what did Israel intend to do about it?

The Prime Minister was seeking an American guarantee of Israel's borders, Mr. Meridor stated. But would such a guarantee stop Abdul Nasser and his troops? Would the Americans send soldiers to defend us? Mr. Sharett seemed to be under this illusion, he claimed.

But the present moment was not only one of danger; it was also one of opportunity. If Egypt received all the arms the newspapers had listed, then in two-and-a-half to three years we would be faced with a war to the finish, with the military advantage against us. Miracles happened, but not when the odds were ten to one.

At the opening of the session, Speaker Yosef Sprinzak announced that Mrs. Zipporah Laskov (Ahdut Ha'avoda) had submitted her resignation and would be replaced by Mr. Nahum Nir. Mr. Sprinzak also announced that Mr. Yousef Khamis (Mapam) would replace the late Yitzhak Yitzhaki. The latter had died last month and the Knesset stood in silence in his memory.

'Nobody Need Fear Israel'—Walter

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — "Nobody has anything to fear from this country, because people here want to use their resources for constructive purposes and not for aggression," Mr. Francis E. Walter, Chairman of the House of Representatives Immigration Sub-committee, told *The Jerusalem Post*, prior to leaving here today on his way to Geneva. He is to participate in the Inter-Governmental Conference on migration.

The veteran Representative from Pennsylvania, who was one of the sponsors of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Law, said that he was impressed by what he had seen here in every stage of the absorption of new immigrants. "Anybody who is willing to look would be impressed by the spirit of people in this country which on all sides demonstrates your determination to create a fine and lasting country."

As one of his country's leading experts on immigration, Mr. Walter said that what had been of special interest to him had been the careful and efficient planning here which contrasted with the U.S. where people were dumped on the dockside and left to fend for themselves.

During his five day visit here, his first, the Congressman visited *ma'barot*, and new immigrant settlements in the Negev and the Jerusalem Corridor. He had conferred with Government leaders and Jewish Agency officials about his plan to have the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration finance immigration of Moroccan Jews to Israel, and had found a readiness here to accept the scheme. His plan had been submitted to a group of experts for examination, he said, and it was yet too early to judge the extent of the support it would receive from the 27 nations which are members of the international body.

Representative Walter and the four members of his party were seen off by Embassy and Foreign Ministry officials.

LUXURY LINER DELAYED

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The 34,000-ton luxury liner, the s.s. Caronia, which was expected here with over 500 Mediterranean cruise tourists early this morning, did not arrive, and the local agent was informed that she would come tomorrow instead. It was learned that she was delayed by 16 hours in Malta because of a small breakdown, and the tour organizers did not want to cut her planned four-day stay in Egypt. She will also remain in this country for her full two-day stay.

This morning, 125 taxis ordered for the tourists by the American Express Company waited for the ship outside the Port, as her agent had not informed the company of the delay. The cancellation will cost the tour's organizers about IL5,000. However, small traders who had prepared for her arrival will not be compensated by anyone.

Four Fishermen Back in Israel After 12 Days in Turkish Jail

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Wednesday. — After spending 10 weeks in Turkey, with 12 days in prison, four of the six fishermen of the trawler Carmel, arrived home unexpectedly this morning in the Turkish ship the s.s. Kades. The fishermen, who a week ago were sentenced by a Turkish court to a month in jail and fined IL500 for allegedly fishing in Turkish territorial waters, were released on bail pending the hearing of their appeal in the Turkish Supreme Court. No date has yet been set for the hearing.

The trawler's captain, Abraham Korn, 28, of Haifa and the youngest crew member, Yishai Benjamin, 21 of Tel Aviv, remained in Iskendrun to look after the boat, which was confiscated. It is valued at IL120,000.

The four fishermen of the Rahav cooperative who returned in high spirits today were Yigal Cohen 32 the mechanic, Eliezer Nurielli, 28, Haim Shokett, 33, and Meir Freund, 24, all of Haifa. They were released on T41,000 (about IL250) bail each.

Yigal Cohen told reporters in the port this morning that they were fishing about 21 kilometres off the Turkish coast on the night of August 3, when a Turkish warship approached firing rockets into the air. Armed soldiers boarded the trawler and ordered the crew to put their hands up. The captain and his deputy were transferred to the warship, and the trawler was ordered to follow to Iskendrun. At the time they had 60 kilograms of fish aboard.

Absurd Accusation

Next morning, the fishermen were brought to Court and accused of fishing in Turkish territorial waters which extend 24 kilometres off shore, though it was not claimed that they were caught in territorial waters. Witnesses identified the fish as a type only found near the shore.

This accusation was absurd, Cohen said.

The hearings were in Turkish and no translation was made. The fishermen refused to sign a statement until it was translated into English and until an official Israel representative was present.

While in jail, a representative of the Israel Legation visited them, and arranged for food and cigarettes to be brought them. The treatment of the Israelis was the same as given to other prisoners and was "not bad at all," except for the tasteless food. After their release from prison and until leaving Turkey two days ago, they had lived in a hotel.

Also recently detained by the Turkish authorities for allegedly fishing inside Turkish territorial waters, were three Greek and one Syrian vessel, Cohen said.

It is learned here that the Carmel was fishing in her regular summer fishing grounds. She was a trawler acquired through Reparations and has been in service for half a year.

GREECE ASKS FOR ISRAEL EXPERT

The Greek Government has made a request to the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration in New York for the services of Dr L. Picard, Professor of Geology at the Hebrew University, for one year in connection with underground water research.

Life in Prison For Propper Murder

Faraj Ibn Ziyad, a Negev Beduin and the father of three children, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for being an accomplice in the murder of Barbara Propper at Sde Boker, in September, 1952.

The Court accepted as true the confession made by Ziyad in the Beersheba police station and rejected his later statement that he had confessed only because Sheikh Auda Abu Maumar had promised him his freedom if he did so.

In his confession, Ziyad said that a month after his flock of sheep was stolen, he met Sarar Abu Asa (who died in February, 1954) and they set out to recover the flock which they believed had been taken to Sde Boker. It was Asa who shot Barbara. Barbara was wearing men's clothing and Ziyad said that "if we had known that the shepherd was a woman we would not have killed her."

The District Court ruled that it could not believe that Sheikh Muamar, head of the Muamar tribe and one of the three presidents of the Beduin tribal court in the Negev, had been guilty of influencing Ziyad to confess to the offence and of promising him immunity.

Furthermore, when the Sheikh identified him in the police station, Ziyad had said "now that you know my name, I will never leave here. Take care of my children and my camel. I want to stay and tell all the truth and go to beg for mercy."

The Court was composed of Dr. Benjamin Halevi, President of the District Court, and Judge M. Gaulan and Judge Y. Cohen. Mr. Ezra Hedaya, Jerusalem District Attorney, prosecuted, and Mr Y. Marsah of Beersheba defended. (Itim)

Higher Prices On Luxury Food Items

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The price of Nescafe has increased in the past few weeks from IL1,600 to over IL2,100, and the price of other "luxury" foods — including tinned meat and dried fruit — has gone up in the same ratio. According to Government sources, the reason for these rises is a slight decrease in the supply of these items.

With the impending closing of the "Scrip" and "Shal" stores, and the big sales in the holiday season just ended, the stocks of these foods have diminished considerably. Lately Amizan, the Government-sponsored food company, has not received new allocations.

It is understood that the Government favours these price rises as being sound economically. When new "luxury" foodstuffs are imported, their price is expected to be as high as, or even a little higher than at present. The Government's explanation is that for the foreign currency it spends on these foods, consumers should pay higher duties, even if this would result in fewer foodstuffs being bought.

I.P.O. GIVES FIRST CONCERT IN NATANYA

NATANYA, Wednesday. — Residents of this town enthusiastically applauded the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra here tonight, as the I.P.O. gave the first of a series of four subscription concerts. Some 1,300 persons crowded into the Sharon Cinema and many were turned away. The concert was conducted by Enrique Jorda and included the duo-pianists Vita Vronsky and Victor Babin.

No Inflation Report By Bank of Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Bank of Israel yesterday denied reports that the Bank's Governor was preparing a report on inflation for the Government.

According to the Bank of Israel Law, whenever the means of payment in the country rises by 15 per cent, it is the duty of the Governor to submit a report to the Government on the reasons for such increase.

In the first Bank of Israel quarterly "Survey" published last month, it was reported that the means of payment rose by 14.6 per cent in the first eight months of 1955. In September, currency in circulation rose by IL8m., and it was therefore thought that the 15 per cent mark had been reached by the end of September. The rise in currency in circulation, however, was offset by a decrease in total bank deposits. This resulted in the decrease of the means of payment, thus eliminating the necessity for the publication of the inflation report.

Currency in circulation this week increased by IL2,883,681 to IL190,404,479 the Bank of Israel announced yesterday. Treasury Bills rose by IL4,170,000, while foreign currency holdings dropped by IL1,286,319.

The total assets and liabilities of the Bank of Israel decreased by IL17.5m. on September to IL321m.

Loans in foreign currency to the Government increased by IL5.5m., while the Bank's total foreign currency was reduced by IL17m. Commercial bank deposits with the Bank decreased by IL9.5m. This is the first time since the Bank was established that a considerable reduction in these deposits took place.

Gov't to Reconsider Municipality Grants

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Representatives of the Tel Aviv Municipality and of the Ministries of Interior and Labour are to meet in Jerusalem on Sunday to discuss the continuation of financial grants to Tel Aviv for emergency works employing 500 labourers.

The Ministry of Interior, which together with the Ministry of Labour finances the works, announced a fortnight ago that it was terminating its participation as no provision had been made for these allocations in its budget.

The Ministry of Interior has not yet taken any decision on the Jerusalem Municipality's request for a loan to finance constructive projects, it is learned from Ministry sources.

It is believed that part of the loan, if granted, will be diverted to pay off outstanding debts owed to the Mekorot water company which on several occasions previously had threatened to cut off the water supply if payment was not made.

Ma'bara Delegates Protest Cleavage in Community

Jerusalem Post Reporter

REHOVOT, Wednesday. — The accusation that the ma'bara dwellers have become the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" for the rest of Israel was levelled at today's session of the national conference here of the Agricultural Workers Union which dealt with the question of the worker in the private village, wages, output, training and prices. Demands were made for a 20 per cent increase in the basic wage of agricultural labourers.

Other speakers, however, reported that full employment was being enjoyed by agricultural labourers, who were brought to the fields and orchards not only from Lydda and Ramle, but from as far away as Haifa, whereas the agricultural season formerly had been practically limited to the rainy season, it now lasted the year round. The total number of unemployed is now 7,000 and this despite the fact that 2,000 had been dismissed from the relief projects.

Mr. Yigal Einy, of Amishav *ma'bara*, near Petah Tikva, described the difficult life of the more than 100,000 persons who were now entering their seventh winter in squalid tents and huts.

"The feeling of despair is rife among us," he said, "and it is deplorable to realize that it is our strong impression that we have become the servants of those in the community who have established themselves."

Lacking in Education

"Hundreds of young persons are almost completely lacking in education. Families have six to eight persons, on the average, and cannot but send their children to work in order just to get along."

The state-sponsored housing project is completely beyond the financial means of these people, Mr. Einy charged. "We talk a lot about 'the melting pot,' but the curious thing is that the 'Europeans' have left the *ma'barot*, the population of which is today preponderantly Oriental."

Mr. Einy was followed by Mr. Rahamin Dori, of Petah Tikva, who demanded the rapid dissolution of the *ma'barot*. "It is true," he admitted, "that the Oriental immigrants lack Zionist-pioneering education. All the Zionism they ever got was during a six-hour flight on the "Magic Carpet."

"I, for one, am willing to spend 20 years living in a tent, if it were the prevailing custom in the country," Mr. Dori said. But keeping only the *ma'bara* inhabitants living in such conditions was "driving them straight into the arms of Herut."

The conference tonight was honoured by the visit of Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi, wife of the President, and Lord and Lady Silkin. Mrs. Ben-Zvi called upon the conference to direct the youth of the country towards agricultural training.

Lord Silkin, who was introduced by Miss Ada Maimon, brought greetings from the British Labour Party.

LOAN FROM LLOYDS SIGNED IN LONDON

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). — The agreement for the £3,250,000 loan from Lloyds Bank to the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency was signed here today. On behalf of the Jewish Agency, the agreement was signed by Dr. G. Josephthal, Treasurer, while Mr. Israel Sieff signed for the Keren Hayesod.

OIL

(Continued from Page One)

Ampal, who also spoke to the conference, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the new stratum contains "at least four times as much oil as the previous one."

The Pontiac Oil company stopped drilling at its Kurdani site yesterday, after no results had been obtained. The equipment will be transferred to the company's concession in the Lachish region, not far from Heletz, where deep drilling will be carried out, Mr. M. Strykgold declared today. Mr. F. Aftal, one of the leading investors in the Company, left for France and Canada today to acquire new drilling equipment.

Before noon, the Minister of Development, Dr. Dov Joseph, made the following announcement in Jerusalem:

"Three days ago, after the drilling at Heletz had been deepened by a further 40 feet approximately, a core sample was taken which revealed the existence of a second oil-saturated sandstone stratum.

"This morning a Johnston test was made in the course of which oil rose to the surface. The oil burst out in a gusher which was allowed to stream for a considerable time in order to clear the drill hole of mud.

"As I pointed out when the upper layer was discovered, the Johnston test does not allow conclusions as to the daily productive potential of a well or the size of the underground reserves of the stratum under investigation. This can be determined only on the basis of production tests which require the installation of special equipment at the well site.

"The thickness of the second stratum has not yet been finally established, but it is definitely more than twice as thick as the upper stratum.

"This discovery will give further encouragement for additional oil prospecting in Israel."

Trade School Opened in Capital

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The shrill whine of power machines filled the Jerusalem Vocational Training Centre in the Tel Arza quarter yesterday as switch after switch was thrown by Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour, Mr. Edward B. Lawson, U.S. Ambassador; and Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, Director of the U.S. Operations Mission. They were formally inaugurating the school which was equipped with the help of U.S.O.M.

In his address, Mr. Lawson paid tribute to "one of my favourite persons, Mrs. Myerson" whose untiring efforts had meant so much to the establishment of vocational schools here. He recalled that "from the Bible, from historians and archaeologists, and even from ancient ruins visible at every hand to all of us, we know that the Jews were highly skilled artisans and agriculturists during their first sojourn in this land. In exile and dispersion this continuity of manual arts was in large part lost but never forgotten."

This theme was taken up by Mrs. Myerson, who said that the present generation were the continuators of a glorious past in craftsmanship. Turning to the blue-uniformed students, who were grouped in the back of the hall, she called upon them not only to excel in their work, but to be "good and wise" teachers for others.

Dr. Hale noted that Cyrus had sent the Jews back to Israel to rebuild the Temple which demanded various skills needed to accomplish this feat, and later the city of Jerusalem. Trained workers were needed today primarily to build the State which demanded its own "temple of skills."

Mr. Gershon Agron, Mayor of Jerusalem, said that with the dispersion of the People, work as such had been dissipated, but with the Ingathering of the Exiles, it was being revived and assuming its true place. No greater praise could be given to a worker than the title of a "good journeyman."

Mr. Yitzhak Elam, Director-General of the Ministry, pointed out that this school was only the first step in the work that was ahead, while Mr. Moshe Baram, Secretary of the Jerusalem Labour Council, noted the great effect this school would have on increasing the capital's industrial potential.

The Centre is the fifth to be set up by the Ministry with the Assistance of the U.S.O.M., and cost IL286,000, provided by the Israel-American "Joint Fund" for construction, and an additional IL300,000, provided by the U.S.O.M., for equipment. It can accommodate 120 trainees, who, in the first stages, will be given courses in general bench fitting; machine-shop work, turning, acetylene and arc welding, plumbing and pipe-fitting, carpentry and cabinet making, electricity and radio. The Centre will also be the only institution in Israel to give instruction in scientific photography. This course is designed for the staffs of scientific organizations and the Army and Police.

Summations in Firing Of Teacher Case

Summations of both sides in regard to the order nisi issued against the Minister of Education who was called upon to show cause why the dismissal of Miss Shoshanna Katz, a member of the Communist Party from her post as teacher should not be invalidated, started yesterday in the Supreme Court of Justice.

Mr. Y. Bar-Or, Tel Aviv District Attorney, in asking that the order be cancelled against Professor Benzion Dinur, said that Miss Katz had not been discharged because of her political beliefs, but because of her activities among the pupils.

The statement by the principal of the David Remez school in Kiryat Shalom that no Communist should teach in State schools reflected his own opinion and not that of the authorities, Mr. Bar-Or said. In any case, this matter was not relevant, as Miss Katz had been discharged following complaints from the Parents Committee.

The dismissal was based on her violation of Article 19 of the Compulsory Education Law which provides that no teacher may engage in political activities among her students, other students, in class, out of class, or in her home, if they are under 18 years of age.

Atmosphere of Distrust

Mr. Bar-Or went on to say that even if there was no proof of her illegal activities, the Minister was obliged to discharge her since she created an atmosphere of distrust between the parents and the school. Attending school, in itself, was a means of education, and if distrust arose, this means was being violated.

He said that Professor Dinur had given Miss Katz an opportunity to refute the charges (of political activity) against her, but she did not do so. She gave evasive answers to the principal questions put to her by the Committee set up to arbitrate the matter. She also failed to appeal the decision in writing as the Minister had asked.

Mr. P. Herzberg, who appeared for Miss Katz, said that discharge proved that the principle of liberty was being violated. He said that a teacher could be discharged only if she was found guilty of a criminal offence, or if an investigation proved that she was not fulfilling her duty, that she was untrustworthy, had performed unethical actions or had given harmful instructions to her pupils.

The summations are to be continued.

The Court was composed of Justice Olshan, the President, and Justices Silberg and Sussman. (Itim)

Meir and Veda (nee Saul) Bernet
are happy to announce the birth on October 7, of their son,
Dov Ilan
brother to Miriam,
and invite all their friends to the Brith Milah which will take place on Shabbat, October 15, at the Anglo-Saxon Hostel, Kiryat Haim, Rehov Kaf Bet, at 11.45 a.m.

The Association of the Deaf and Mute in Israel
We wish to thank all the public figures who head our economic and political institutions and have answered our call, and offered of their precious time by joining the Public Committee for the Helen Keller Home.
We extend our sincere appreciation to those men and women, and hope that they will see the fruits of their toil.
Thus far participating members of the committee are listed as follows:
Baruch Azanyah, M.K.; Meir Argov, M.K.; Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts; Aryeh Ben Eliezer, M.K.; A. Bitman, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Shaul Sinai, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Health; Yitzhak Tabenkin, M.K.; Shimshon Yunichman, M.K.; Mov Cohen, M.K.; Jona Kesse, M.K.; Ruth Sheva Katznelson, M.K.; Haim Lowzon, Mayor of Tel Aviv; Manas Sidor, Director of International Institutions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dov Shaskewsky, Industrialist; S. Peris, Ministry of Defence; Haim Razily, Director General, Ministry of Transport; Y. Shahor, Licensing Director, Ministry of Transport; Dr. Ya'acov Schechter, lawyer.
Our plea extends to those who are as yet not members of the committee — Join the Public Committee for the Helen Keller Home — This work will speed the establishment of a spiritual home for those who have been condemned to a life of silence.

The Latest
1955-1956
Shoe Styles
UNMATCHED Selection
UNRIVALLED Fit
UNSURPASSED Quality
AT
BLUMENSTEIN'S SHOE STORE
32 Rehov Herzl, Haifa
Shoes made to order within 3 days, upon request.

You owe the wonderful walking in Patent "LESTRA" to the shock-proof arch cushion supporting the foot on the whole insole and forcing it into its natural shape. The consequence is a release from all troublemaking pains. Happily you may devote yourself to your profession. "LESTRA" shoes are 100% orthopaedical but you are unable to see it, and they look gracious.

LOEWI, Central Carmel, Haifa.
STOLBERG, 7 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.
POMERANZ, 33 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

WORTHINGTON
Equipment for Building Contractors
Portable Compressors, Rock Drills, Pavement Breakers, Trench Diggers, Cement Mixers, Pavers, Pumps.
Sole Distributor in Israel:
S. RAHMANI
Head Office: 13 Petah Tikva Rd., Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 1287, Tel. 61617. Plant: Herzlia, Tel. 94.
Special Department for Repairs.

RAMAT HASHARON
orders for subscriptions and advertisements to
The Jerusalem Post
ACCEPTED AT
BINYAMIN ROSENDORF
Beit Bialik, Shderot Hen, Ramat Hasharon

First Class Shorthand Typist
in English and Hebrew required
by an accounting firm in Tel Aviv.
Apply, giving references, to: P.O.B. 600, Tel Aviv.

UNITED NATIONS
Sale of Jeeps and Tires
The United Nations is selling 76 tires and 5 Willys Jeeps. All items will be available for inspection at Government House. For information apply to the District Commissioner's Office in Jerusalem before October 17, 1955.

Technion — Israel Institute of Technology
announces
Course in Industrial Engineering & Management
for Graduate Engineers with at least one year of professional experience
Opening November 8, 1955 at the Technion
The course is full-time and will last one year.
Included are Lectures, Seminars and Exercises in: Methods Improvement, Work Simplification and Time Study, Costing, Budgeting and Industrial Bookkeeping, Personnel Management, Industrial Hygiene and Accident Prevention, Design and Production, Marketing, Forms, Office Procedure and Equipment, Mathematical Statistics, Quality Control, Psychology, Psychotechnics.
Full prospectus and application forms may be obtained from the Office of the Academic Secretary, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa

Enjoy your rest—
Choose the best
BAUCHWITZ
STERN—ILANOTH
6 Rehov Shoshanim, Tel. 298, TIVON.

Luxury Flats
For sale 2-3-4 room flats on CENTRAL CARMEL
Convenient prices. Part mortgage possible. Carmeli, Peer Cafe, Tel. 52238, Haifa, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. including Saturdays.
VILLAS, FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Foreign Production and Mechanical Engineer
invites offers for permanent job anywhere in the country.
Please write to: No. 1158, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Dutch born
Technician
with many years experience in the management of electro-mechanical workshops, installations etc., seeks responsible position in this or related field. First class references. Apply: No. 3987, P.O.B. 96, Haifa.

PLEASANT
VILLA
for sale. Apply on the spot: 87 Rehov Hagalgal, corner Rehov Herzl-Modi'in, Ramat Gan.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily except on Saturday, in Jerusalem, by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder: GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor: TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet P.O.B. 81. Tel. 4233 (4 lines). TEL AVIV Bureau: 53 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125. Tel. 4251/2. HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat. P.O.B. 66. Tel. 4394. (3 lines). SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL23.000 Foreign IL34.000 per year.

Thursday, October 13, 1955 — Tishri 27, 5716. — Safr 27, 1375

TO those in Israel who are wont to stress the ridiculous extremes to which election by proportional representation may lead, Indonesia's first national election would seem a parody upon a burlesque. Polling among Indonesia's 43 million registered voters started on September 29, but the deadline for balloting is November 29 — to allow voters in outlying or troubled districts to participate. Including individuals running on separate tickets, there are no less than 190 party lists, and the counting of votes is not expected to be completed before January — if then.

INDONESIA VOTES

In a country still largely illiterate, each party is represented by a symbol, and the large cities present a sight to turn a devotee of impressionism green with envy. The Communist emblem must appear prosaically utilitarian wherever it appears on the country's trees, telegraph poles and walls which are reported to be solidly plastered with posters. There is the beflowered, viciously horned bull's head of Dr. Sastroamidjojo's powerful Nationalist Party, variations of the star-and-crescent motive of the Moslem parties, and a cross inset in a heart-shaped rosary of a small Catholic party. The extent to which the imagination of designers was taxed is indicated by a report that one candidate in East Java adopted the Star of David as his political emblem in that predominantly Moslem country. To accommodate this artistic conglomeration, the ballot is larger than the average newspaper page, and the voter punctures the symbol of his choice with a nail.

Apart from the complexities of the electoral system, voting presents other extraordinary difficulties. Distances are vast. The hundreds of islands that form the young Asian republic are strung out over an area measuring more than 2,000 kilometres from north to south, and some 5,000 kilometres east to west. Many of them are remote and not easily accessible, and on many of these, dwellings are often themselves isolated in mountainous or jungle country. In some areas banditry is rife and no election can be held at this time. In these parts the military authorities have even been ordered to withhold publication of results in other parts of the country for fear of prejudicing the outcome.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that even the largest parties defy strict definition. The Communists present themselves as good Moslems, and many party members, indeed, are observant; the Nationalists, one of their most formidable rivals, are strictly neutralist and have no serious objections to the Marxist doctrine other than that it must not tie them irrevocably to the Moscow-Peking axis; the moderate Moslems of the Masjumi Party want good relations with China and stand for progressive legislation at home, but are hostile to the Communists, while the rightist Nahdatul Ulama, — orthodox Moslems who broke away from Masjumi some time ago — demand government by Moslem tenets, yet cooperated with the Nationalist Government that fell last August, although it was also supported by the Communists.

Today, nearly two weeks after balloting opened, and with more than two-thirds of the expected returns already in, these four parties are far ahead of the field. It seems likely that either the Nationalists or the Masjumi will spearhead the new, necessarily coalition government, both having topped 6 million votes with the Nationalists maintaining a narrowing lead. No government can be formed until all the results are in, and from now on the trickle will be much slower. Coalition negotiations, however, are reported already under way. Most of Asia, and not Asia alone, is closely following the course of these talks, for the government that emerges in the world's sixth largest country will have no little influence on events in South-East Asia.

CLIP HERE

CHURCHILL'S

Closing The Ring

Series Coupon Five 5

THE JERUSALEM POST

From the Memoirs of Harry S. Truman — Volume One

Sizing Up Two Opposite Numbers

IT was inevitable that Roosevelt's death would raise questions about the working relationship between the heads of government of Great Britain, Russia and the United States. In a number of conferences and frequent meetings, a personal knowledge and estimate of each other had grown up between Roosevelt and Churchill and between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. It was natural that a new relationship would have to be established by me and that I would have to meet with Churchill and Stalin. But it was impossible for such a meeting to take place while I was under an enormous burden of work involving so many critical decisions.

Apart from that, I wanted to be fully informed about the attitudes of Churchill and Stalin and what changes the death of Roosevelt may have made in their outlook. At the same time I wanted to get word to Churchill and Stalin through a trusted representative of Roosevelt that there had been no change in the basic policies of the United States.

On May 4 I saw Hopkins again, for the first time since our return from Hyde Park and the graveside funeral of President Roosevelt. I presumed again to raise the subject of his undertaking a mission to Stalin.

Hopkins said he understood the urgency of the situation and that he was prepared to go.

The State Department opposed the idea of sending Hopkins and so did Byrnes. Cordell Hull told me Hopkins was an excellent choice for the mission.

I asked Hopkins to tell Stalin that I was anxious to have a fair understanding with the Russian government, that we never made commitments which we did not expect to carry out to the letter, and that we expected Stalin to carry out his agreements. I made it plain to Hopkins that in talking to Stalin he was free to use diplomatic language or a baseball bat if he thought that was the proper approach. I further instructed him to tell Stalin that I would be glad to see him personally and that I thought it was now his turn to come to the United States, as our President had been to Russia.

The following evening I saw Joseph E. Davies and told him that our plans were now definite to send Hopkins to Moscow and that therefore I wanted Davies himself to go to London. I said that Hopkins would arrive in Moscow on May 26, and I asked Davies to arrange to be in London at the same time.

I had asked Ambassador Harriman, who was to accompany Hopkins, to proceed in advance to London and see Churchill. Harriman dined privately with the British Prime Minister on May 22. The next day Churchill ended the wartime coalition and formed a new interim government. This meant a general election would soon be held.

Harriman cabled me on May 23 from Paris where he was to be joined by Hopkins and reported that Churchill was pleased that Hopkins was going to Moscow. Harriman said the resignation of his government and the coming election was much in Churchill's mind. The Prime Minister, he said, was gravely concerned over the developments with Russia, and felt that it was of the utmost importance to go through firmly with the situation in Venezia Giulia. He believed, however, that issues such as Poland could not be settled until "you and he" met with Stalin. Churchill asked Harriman to assure me that he would not take any position in regard to Russia which did not have our full support, and that "he is ready to come and meet you anywhere at any time you are prepared to see him."

Davies Reports

AMBASSADOR Davies held his private talks with Prime Minister Churchill from May 26 to May 29 at Chequers and at No. 10 Downing Street. On May 31 I had a cable from Churchill referring to his talks with Davies, but raising a puzzling question.

Churchill said that he was hoping that I would soon be able to let him know the date "of the meeting of 'the three.'" Then Churchill made the surprising statement that he would not be prepared to attend a meeting which was a continuation of a conference between myself and Stalin and that "the three" should meet simultaneously and on equal terms.

I had at no time proposed seeing Stalin alone at any separate conference. I had even rejected the idea of meeting Churchill alone. Churchill intimated through regular channels that he would like to see me before we had a meeting with Stalin. He considered coming over to Washington for the two of us to go back together. In my judgment that would have been a serious mistake, at a time when we were trying to settle things with Stalin.

Of course, since I was not personally acquainted with either Stalin or Churchill, I had intended that when we arrived at our meeting place I would have an opportunity to see each separately. In this way I would become better acquainted with them and be able to size them up, and they too would get a chance to size me up.

Davies told me that he had talked with the Prime Minister alone for approximately eight hours. Their first talk had been at Chequers from 11 o'clock Saturday night until 4:30 Sunday morning. The talks were resumed in Churchill's bedroom Sunday morning at 11 o'clock (he sitting up in his bed) and lasted until 1:30 lunch, and were again resumed later in the afternoon and on the following Tuesday at No. 10 Downing Street.

Davies said to Churchill, "The President has reason to believe that the situation is the more serious because of Soviet suspicion that Britain and the United States, along with the United Nations, were now 'ganging up' on them. Such suspicion in fact is unjustified, and ought to be dispelled. That requires the establishment of confidence in the good faith and reliability of the parties, which comes only through frank discussions and the opportunity to know and estimate each other.

On that score the President is at a disadvantage in contrast to that which the Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin enjoy. The President therefore desires an opportunity to meet the Marshal before the scheduled forthcoming meeting. He feels certain that the Prime Minister will appreciate the reasonableness of his position and facilitate such arrangement.

At this point I saw how the Prime Minister might have taken this suggestion to mean that I desired to have a preliminary meeting with Stalin first. I had no such idea in mind. What Davies was to convey was that before the meeting got formally under way I planned visits with Stalin, as well as with Churchill, on the spot and in private in order to get better acquainted with both of them personally.

I took immediate steps to clear this point up with Churchill.

Davies then proceeded to report on Churchill's analysis of the European situation. Davies said that he was struck by the bitterness of Churchill's tone as he discussed de Gaulle, Tito and Stalin. Davies said, "Churchill elaborated at length and with great emphasis and emotion on the grave dangers which would arise with the withdrawal of American troops from Europe. It would be a 'terrible thing' if the American army were vacated from Europe. Europe would be prostrate and at the mercy of the Red Army and of Communism."

At this point I interrupted Davies to say that I had no such thing in mind, that we would withdraw only the troops we could spare from Europe for our war in the Pacific. We were committed to the rehabilitation of Europe, and there was to be no abandonment this time.

Stalin Receives Truman's Envoys

HOPKINS and Harriman saw Stalin and Molotov on May 26. Hopkins reported that Stalin was as anxious to meet with Churchill and me as we were to meet with him. A number of important conferences followed and talks continued until June 7. Hopkins sent me a daily report by cable keeping me completely informed. This enabled me to take up with Churchill a number of problems affecting the three governments.

One of the first results of Hopkins' mission was to set the date and place for the meeting of Stalin, Churchill and myself.

In his first report to me Hopkins cabled on May 27:

We outlined at great length the gravity of the feeling in America and expressed as forcibly as we could the point of view that you wished me to convey. The importance of the Polish business was put on the line specifically. Stalin listened with the utmost attention to our description of the present state of American public opinion and gave us the impression that he also was disturbed as the drift of events . . .

The Russian dictator, Harriman later reported, showed that he did not fully understand the basis of the difficulties. He took the offensive in complaining "about our misdeeds and aggressively indicated that if we did not wish to deal on a friendly basis with the Soviet Union, she was strong enough to look after herself." Nevertheless, he was glad to see Hopkins and accepted unquestioningly the fact that I had sent him as an indication of my desire to work with the Russians.

On May 28 Hopkins informed me that Stalin told him he would meet me at any time I wished and that there would be adequate quarters for such a meeting in the suburbs of Berlin.

In reply, I instructed Hopkins to inform Stalin that I perceived no objection to meeting in the Berlin area, and that about the 15 of July appeared to be a practicable date for me. I so informed Churchill, who, in reply, once again pleaded for mid-June. Stalin, in turn, agreed to July 15. Churchill argued for early July, but at last the three of us agreed that the date would be July 15, and the place Babelsberg, a suburb of Berlin.

Before he left for Moscow, I impressed upon Hopkins the need for getting as early a date as possible on Russia's entry into the war against Japan. On May 28 Hopkins and Harriman got from Stalin a very important declaration which Hopkins cabled me:

Harriman and I saw Stalin and Molotov for the third time last night. Following are the important results:

The Soviet Army will be properly deployed on the Manchurian positions by Aug 8.

Stalin repeated the statement he made at Yalta that the Russian people must have a good reason for going to war and that depended on the willingness of China to agree to the Yalta proposals. * *

He left no doubt in our mind that he intends to attack during August. * *

* * *

Stalin made a categorical statement that he would do everything he could to promote unification of China under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek. He further stated that this leadership should continue after the war because no one else was strong enough. He specifically stated no Communist leader was strong enough to unify China. He proposes to back the Generalissimo in spite of the reservations he expressed about him.

* * *

Stalin agreed with America's "open door" policy and went out of his way to indicate that the United States was the only power with the resources to aid China economically after the war. He observed that Russia would have all it could do to provide for the internal economy of the Soviet Union for many years to come.

Stalin agreed that there should be a trusteeship for Korea, under China, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

As to Japan, Hopkins reported that Stalin preferred to go through with unconditional surrender so as to destroy the military might and forces of Japan once and for all. He felt, however, that, if we stuck to unconditional surrender, the Japanese would not give up, and we would have to destroy them as we did Germany. If they offered to surrender, however, in an effort to seek softer terms, the Allies should depart from the announced policy of unconditional surrender and be prepared to accept a modified surrender.

Hopkins' last talk with Stalin was about voting procedure in the United Nations. It was clear, Hopkins reported, that Stalin had not understood the issues involved. After Hopkins cleared up the issues, Stalin accepted our position, despite the opposition of Molotov, whom he waved aside. But Stalin pointed out that he did not consider that "a country is virtuous because it is small," and that small nations had been responsible for some of the world's troubles.

I was reassured to learn from Hopkins that Stalin had confirmed the understanding reached at Yalta about Russia's entry into the war against Japan. Our military experts had estimated that an invasion of Japan would cost at least 500,000 American casualties even if the Japanese forces then in Asia were held on the Chinese mainland. Russian entry into the war against Japan was highly important to us.

(C) This is the 13th instalment of Harry S. Truman's Memoirs of his first year in the Presidency. Copyright by "Time" Inc. and I.C.P.S. English rights in Israel reserved by The Jerusalem Post.

Readers' Letters

ASHKELON ANTIQUITIES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Allow me to make some corrections to your item on Ashkelon's Via Triumphalis in your issue of September 7.

Remains of the Byzantine Basilica at Barnea came to light only with the passage of the bulldozer, which destroyed them down to the foundations where it passed, in preparing a road in the future quarter. There was therefore no longer any point in prohibiting the building of the projected asphalt road, but the planners were informed that neither the untouched remains of the basilica found on both sides of the trajectory nor any others still concealed, apparently, under the hillock on the east side of the road, were to be touched without the consent of the Department of Antiquities. The District Town Planning Commission was informed of this fact. Since no one knew of the existence of ancient building remains in that area, these could not have been taken into account by the planners and designers of the development scheme in Barnea.

I fully agree that there is no justification whatsoever for a second museum in Barnea at such close proximity to the already existing building accommodation for a museum at Ashkelon (Afridar). The planners of Barnea have been told this quite plainly.

The planners of the railway to Beersheba have done all they could to consult the Department of Antiquities regarding the proposed track of the railway. No part of Tel Mulleiha was ever bulldozed in preparing the track of that line, and the remains of an Israelite glacis came to light only on the removal of an edge of a low terrace lying north of the tel. Here again, the damage could not be avoided since the existence of the remains, so far north of the tel, was unknown.

The Department of Antiquities is charged with the preservation and investigation of all ancient remains in this country. From its point of view, all remains are important, and none should be neglected or destroyed without prior investigation, whether they belong to the Chalcolithic age, the Israelite period or any subsequent civilization in the history of the country.

Yours, etc.
DR. S. YEIVIN
Director of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture

ADRIANO OLIVETTI

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Upon reading your Marginal Column of September 27 with great interest, I wondered whether the Israel public knows how much Adriano Olivetti and his wife did to help the Jews during World War II. Many of us who were interned in Italian villages during the Mussolini regime and had to flee after the German occupation of Italy would have died of hunger or been caught by the Germans, had it not been for the help of the Olivetti family, which spared neither money nor influence to help us, providing those of us without means with work in the factory and protecting us if any trouble arose with the Italian authorities.

But their greatest help was felt after Italy's capitulation and Germany's occupation of the country. We refugees tried to hide as best as we could. Olivetti remained in contact with all of us. A committee was organized in the factory which dealt out monthly allowances to all those who applied, found us hiding places and helped us to escape to Switzerland when the necessity arose. The Germans, who had learned of this activity, watched the factory, and Adriano and Gertrude Olivetti had to flee the country, but their staff carried on the work in secrecy and with the greatest danger to themselves.

Yours, etc.
JENNY COHEN
Jerusalem, October 2.

"URBANISTICA"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Referring to Ze'ev Laqueur's Marginal Column of September 27 concerning the Ivries community centre, I would like to point out, as the Israel editor-correspondent of Dr. Olivetti's "Urbanistica" magazine, that the basic principles of "Urbanistica" are:

1) The highest degree of democratic cooperation between all the inhabitants in the planning of their community;
2) New suburban units not only for dwelling purposes but for all living and working facilities, and not as satellites of existing towns but as self-sufficient communities;
3) The preservation of typical architecture and landscape in old communities.

In this connection, Professor Astengo, the new editor-in-chief of "Urbanistica," has written that "even if the presence of public facilities and main shops will lighten the feeling of segregation of those who live in suburban quarters, the feeling of not having a part in city life will be felt in any case . . . On the contrary, the positive aspects of life in the city, its animation and fullness, may and must be poured into the new quarters . . . The various economic activities will create afresh complex social interrelationship."

In Israel the same problems still exist, especially in several heterogeneous but not self-sufficient quarters. Therefore I believe that in our country, too, an institutional democracy movement would be suitable and interesting.

Yours, etc.
Dr. VITO A. VOLTERRA, I.N.U.
Jerusalem, October 3.

PEN FRIENDS

MARCIA CITRON, 10, of 1527 W. 6th Street, Brooklyn 4, N.Y., is interested in the life of Israel children and would like to write to a girl of about her own age.

LEE MILLER, 13, of 61 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton 35, Mass., U.S.A., would like to correspond with a boy or girl his own age.

Conferring Over the Czech arms deal, Egypt's Premier, Gamal Abdul Nasser, shakes hands with Britain's Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan. Judging by the smiles displayed the meeting was an amicable one — after the Ambassador had been kept waiting two days for the interview. Express Photo

S. African Notebook

Businessman on Apartheid

From a Special Correspondent

CAPETOWN.—

IF the Government of South Africa ever achieved its ideal of *apartheid* the effect on South African business would be catastrophic, Mr. Ralph Horowitz, the editor of "South African Industry and Trade" said in Capetown this week.

Apartheid aims, through the new Group Areas Act, to form separate incorporate states of the White, Native and Coloured populations. There is no doubt that this would only aggravate South Africa's peculiar labour shortage. The Minister of Labour said this week that there was no large-scale replacement in industry of European workers by non-Europeans, although there are not enough Europeans to meet all demands. There had been some instances of Coloured workers "infiltrating" into skilled jobs, but the Minister promised that all possible steps would be taken to prevent this happening and that the "rights of white workers would be safeguarded." It is easy to imagine what this sort of policy is going to mean to industry here.

Mr. Horowitz, however, is worried about the other side of the banknote. He points out that native earnings are of the greatest importance to business and that unless there is purchasing power to support every kind of business, no firm can operate profitably. This factor was more significant than the problem of whether native labour was available.

Native labourers in the Union are still not allowed to engage in any skilled occupation, although there is no doubt about their capacity to do certain jobs better than Europeans. Their wages are about one-third of the lower "white" wage brackets but they are, of course, forced to buy in European shops at the white man's price (shops are the only place where there is no colour bar). Their standard of living is the standard of the shanty at a location . . . few are able to afford anything better.

According to businessmen here, things are tougher than they have been for a long time. Industrial shares are at an all-time low, while stocks in London are at a record peak. This week, the Minister of Finance raised the bank rate from 4 to 4½ per cent, bringing it to the same level as that of Britain. Short-term interest rates have also been increased, for the third time since March. Money is dearer and tighter.

Meanwhile, thousands of migrant natives continue to enter the Union from the north, swarming down in search of a living. They sell themselves to the mines, or work as labourers and servants. Hundreds of thousands have entered South Africa over the past few years, and they have been one of the major factors in South Africa's recent boom and new-found prosperity.

The Nationalist Party is not blind to the economic implications of its policy of "apartness." The Nationalist economists admit that the implementation of their policy will mean many personal sacrifices as well as financial ones for the average Afrikaner as well as the country as a whole. This was pointed out by Dr. M. S. Louw, a leading economist, who said that the Nationalist Party could be weakened by the defection of those unwilling to make those sacrifices.

THE women of South Africa are figuring in the only dramatic effort to prevent the Nationalist Government from packing the new Senate with what they claim are artificially created seats. A clear majority in the Senate would enable the Nationalists to "amend" the Constitution and take the Coloured voters of South Africa off the general electoral roll.

Housewives have banded together under the "Black Sash," the most outstanding, if somewhat ineffective, demonstration since the now defunct Torch Commando.

The ladies show up in force every time a Minister appears in public, or arrives at or leaves an airport. They form a "guard of dishonour" on each side of the Ministers, who are forced to walk past them. The Ministers are somewhat embarrassed because each woman wears a large black sash of mourning, upon which appear the words (in Afrikaans) "Honour the Constitution." They stand with bowed heads.

Reactions have been varied. The Ministers at first attempted to sneak out of side doors, and denied doing so. Later, they learned "to stop and talk with the women, or make a few sarcastic remarks." Now, they appear to be thoroughly "fed up" with the consistent appearance of the mourners wherever and whenever they appear.

There have been several unpleasant incidents when local politics have rudely shoved the Sash Women aside, or when they have been threatened with violence by young toughs. When Mr. Strydom, the Prime Minister, recently visited Pretoria University, a Nationalist stronghold, white-coated students formed an inner screen for the Prime Minister and escorted him into the buildings, so that "he would not be disturbed by the presence of the women."

The movement, however, has spread like wildfire. Sash groups are being formed in nearly every town in the Union, so that Ministers are assured of a dignified but deathlike reception wherever they go. There is such enthusiasm among the women that there are now not enough Ministers to go round and the organization does not have sufficient work for all its volunteers.

The women do not talk to anyone while on duty. Even if a Nationalist Minister stops to speak to one of them, they remain standing silently with bowed head, their eyes fixed on the words "Honour the Constitution."

Tel Aviv and Haifa Art Notes

Oils by Rivka Rieger

AT the Chemerinsky Gallery, Gordon Street, Rivka Rieger of Jerusalem is exhibiting paintings executed over the past four years. This is an attractive collection, charming in colour and characterized by a certain poetic fancy which is appealing. The artist's work has greatly developed in its command of ample forms and the elimination of unnecessary detail. Her brushwork is light and delicate yet firm, so that she achieves a pleasant surface texture.

There are 20 oils on view — landscapes, portraits, figure studies, flower-pieces and still-life. Of her landscapes, the large Jerusalem scene with Mosque (No. 15) is a particularly skilful piece of work conveying with its twilight colour scheme a feeling of mystery and quiet, and a similar mysterious quality is to be found in the study of "boulders" with its lovely play of blues and greens. Worth note is the "Glass Table," a monumental design with interesting colour.

Among the flower pieces, No. 17 with a red dahlia as the point of focus is a well-balanced composition; vibrant in colour and especially worth study is the delightful "Flowers and a Lamp," subtitled "dialogue." The tightly woven design creates a feeling of intimacy, and the whole is bathed in a soft, warm light through which the flowers glow. The portraits and figure studies are less successful; with the exception of the sympathetic and lively portrait of Dr. Dinur, they are all somewhat wooden in their angularity. A number of fairly competent gouaches — landscapes and street scenes — are also included. S.W.

Chagall Etchings

THE Haifa Municipal Museum is showing 15 etchings on Biblical subjects, on loan from the Schocken Collection. Chagall is first and foremost a painter, a point which explains the juxtaposition of white king and dark queen in "Esther and Ahasuerus." The Chagall naivete and his typical symbolism, in this instance the goat, peep out in "David and Bathsheba" and "The Burning Bush" respectively.

These etchings should be compared with the Rouault "Miserere" series in the adjoining rooms, in order to understand the importance of tradition — in this case, iconographical. Compare a Rouault with "The Burning Bush." An established iconography affords Rouault a solid foundation but compels him to seek an original approach. Absence of such an iconography binds Chagall to a factual statement which he tries to spiritualise through his own symbolism. H.

The Norwegian Trade Company
Nortrac-Israel Limited
Jerusalem

Specialized Agency for Trade between Israel and Norway

SHARON HOTEL
HERZLIA MEDIA

Your doctor's recommendation — For real relaxation the "Sharon."

The Name in Finest Tailoring
Kissingor
32 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin, Tel Aviv. Tel. 4713.

To the Travelling Public

WINTER TIME-TABLE

Commencing October 16, 1955, the Winter Time-Table will go into effect on the above date, and a number of changes will be introduced into some of the schedules.

Additional information at all Information Booths.

Suspending Seasonal Services

On October 16, 1955, the following services will be discontinued:

From Tel Aviv to Upper Galilee 10 a.m.
From Tel Aviv to Safad 7.30 a.m.

Improvements and additional services on the Sdom Route

Effective October 16 — a daily service FROM TEL AVIV TO SDOM AT 7.15 a.m. (Plugot route) AND FROM SDOM TO TEL AVIV AT 1.30 p.m.

Beersheba-Tel Aviv Route

From Tel Aviv to Beersheba via the Sa'ad Route at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 noon, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.15 p.m.
From Tel Aviv to Beersheba via the Plugot route at 6.15, 9.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.30 p.m.

Migdal Ashkelon-Tel Aviv Route

Express service without any intermediary stops effective on October 16, 1955.
Via the Gedera-Rehovot Route at 6.30 a.m. and via the Coastal Route at 7 a.m.

Migdal Ashkelon-Kiryat Gat Service (Hevel Lachish)

From Migdal at: 6 a.m., 3.30 p.m.
From Kiryat Gat at: 6.40 a.m., 4.15 p.m.

Tiberias-Tel Aviv Route On Saturday and holiday nights (after nightfall)

From Tiberias 4.30 p.m.
From Tel Aviv 3.30 p.m.

Reduced tickets in Haifa and its vicinity.

Persons wishing to receive free or reduced tickets for Haifa and its vicinity are to apply at our office, 2 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, on Mondays and Tuesdays only, between 2 and 6 p.m.

EGGED (TEMED) PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPT.

Steimatzky's Column

NOW ON SALE:

TIME
Issue: October 17, 1955
Price 325 pruta
On sale in the afternoon

NEWSWEEK
Issue: October 17, 1955
Price 300 pruta
On sale in the afternoon

LIFE
Issue: September 19, 1955
SPECIAL: THE MACARTHUR STORY
Price 250 pruta

LIFE EN ESPANOL
Issue: September 12, 1955
Price 250 pruta

COLLLIER'S
Issue: September 16, 1955
Price 225 pruta

AMERICAN MAGAZINE
September 1955 issue
Price 425 pruta

PERSPECTIVES Number 12
Summer 1955
Price 450 pruta

Obtainable everywhere

"Helen Keller's Home" Corner

Through the medium of this newspaper we wish to thank all those who have so kindly donated to the "HELEN KELLER HOME"

BELOW IS THE DONORS LIST FROM THE YEAR 1952 UNTIL NOW:

IL285 — Bank Leumi Le'Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv
IL140 — Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim, Tel Aviv
IL 72 — A. Goldstein, Tel Aviv
IL 66 — B. Ovadia, Tel Aviv
A. Rosenfeld, Tel Aviv
IL 60 — Feuchtwanger Bank, Ltd., Tel Aviv
Haores Ltd., Petah Tikva
Shapir Regional Council
Kvutzat Usha
" Afek
" Hasoledim
" Ramat Yohanan
Union Bank of Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv
IL 45 — Mercantile Bank Ltd., Tel Aviv
Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv
Lieber Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv
Moshav Irgun Kfar Ahim
Tnuva Ltd., Haifa
Halvan Vahisahon Ltd., Jaffa-Tel Aviv
Kibbutz Mavaot Yitzhak
IL 35 — Union of Mishkei Ofot Irovia, Tel Aviv
Beilinson Hospital, Petah Tikva
Workers Committee of Egged Ltd., Tel Aviv
Kibbutz Hofzi-Bah
" Shluhot
" Shaar Hamaklim
IL 30 — Folkmann & Kofler Ltd., Tel Aviv
Zahlin Co. Ltd., Nahlat Ganim
Rudovsky, Tel Aviv
IL 29 — Zarkanith Coop. Ltd., Rehovot
Agra Ltd., Ramat Hasharon
Rohan Insurance Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv
Beit Halsoot, Jerusalem
Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., Petah Tikva
Bo Hazi Bros., Kfar Ata
F.W. Heiman & Co., Tel Aviv
"Yediot Ahronot" Evening Newspaper, Tel Aviv
Ingum Ltd., Natanya
Nagarei Lydda Coop. Ltd.
Savar Ltd. (Stevedoring Co.), Haifa
Ch. Pudovitz & D. Singer, Tivon
Loan & Saving Fund of Tiberias
A. Baik, Kfar Ata
Rab. S. Gold, Jerusalem
IL 6 — N. Fisher, Jerusalem
Sh. Faris, Petah Tikva
Dr. Zisik, Haifa
S. Baum, Tel Aviv
Agricultural School, Petah Tikva
Ice Factory and Cold Storage, Hadera
E.H. Hirsh, Customs Clearing, Tel Aviv
Workers Committee of Homegaber Ltd., Haifa
Workers Committee of Food Controller, Natanya
E. Chai Adv., Haifa
Golan Flour Mill, Tel Aviv
Moshav Beit Yosef
S. Mani, Holon
I. Etinger, Rehovot
M. Sabera, Tel Aviv,

Before we could remit our IL10 contribution to Helen Keller's Home, an institution which will serve handicapped persons who need the help and care of the general public, we received the joyous news of the discovery of oil, which has given us the hope of the country gaining economic independence.

In honour of this occasion, we are increasing our contribution and are enclosing IL25.

With sincere appreciation to all persons working on this project,
ESTER TUVIA, family.